

Woroni

THE PAPER OF THE ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 33 NUMBER 4 8 APRIL 1981

Union Board Elections



**REAGAN; Did He Pull His
Own Trigger?**



EDITORIAL

Since coming to office we have been under considerable pressure from those who believe that they own the S.A. to conform to the "accepted" socialist/feminist doctrine. We have stood steadfast in our view that WORONI is the newspaper of the undergraduate population at ANU and not that of the small cliques which inhabit its floorspace.

Resistance to these cliques has resulted in considerable unpopularity with them. Last week we arrived at the office to find that some enterprising person had made an addition to the graffiti which had previously read "Smash the System, Smash the State". Appended to this somewhat profound set of beliefs had been appended "Smash the 1981 WORONI Collective (mainly PATCH)"

You may take it from us that the 1981 WORONI Collective does not want to be smashed -- nor does Patch. Whilst we cannot object to their disagreement with our editorial policy of open access to WORONI (after all they're entitled to their own political ideologies -- regardless of how absurd they may seem to us) we do take offence of the vindictiveness with which they seemed possessed.

We were elected with a mandate for reform. We expect to be given the opportunity to implement it.

A parallel could be drawn between ourselves and the Labor Government of 1972-75. Both were with a mandate for reform, and both came under considerable pressure from the forces which had ruled for so long that they had come to accept their own divine right to govern.

We hope that that is where the parallel will end. Unlike the Labor Government we hope to win our fight for reform. And win we must.

If we go down then the S.A. will stand condemned as an institution in which there is no prospect of democratic change. The S.A. would be recognised as an institution with a democratic constitution but with the democracy prevailing only so far as those who run it wish to prevail. If only in the interest of maintaining any respect the S.A. might have in the real world we cannot give in.

We have come under the microscope of the left. Our every footstep comes under intense scrutiny -- if only to see that we are treading firmly on the floor and not too far to the left or the right. Over the next year we expect that we will see innumerable allegations of corruption, bias and prejudice made against us -- both collectively and individually.

In response to this expectation we have made the following policy. Where the allegation is against us as a collective we will, if we see fit, reply in this editorial, but where it is made against us as individuals we will reserve right to reply by letter after the article/letter making the allegation.

We would urge you to attend the S.A. meeting to be held at 8.00 pm on Wednesday 8th April in the Union Building (see advert. infra). Several motions relating to the censorship issue will be put to the meeting. Come along, listen, have a say, and most importantly, VOTE.

Now comes what could be turned into a very boring statement of defence of our actions.

We present our defence in the form of a piece of fiction -- an interview by Sue Donim and Hugh Moore of Time Magazine. Whilst the format may be humorous -- the content is serious. Just because we haven't lost our sense of humour doesn't mean that the forces which oppose us will cease their relentless attacks upon our integrity and reputation.

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HEARD BETWEEN THE STACKS

"Become a Friend of the Library" says the small insert in "WORONI" (1 April) Ah me! Easy come, easy go.

YIPPEE! A new personnel officer -- and all that jazz -- often wondered what was missing; a real henchman for the Library staff. Look forward to seeing the genuine saruk for kneeling before the Emperor of Ice-Cream. Such secret meetings of two's and three's; one can't get through the door to tea some days. Could it be the Library Review Committee, or is there another move afoot to keep the readers on their toes? Heard in the stacks that the 'Friends' had a jolly day at Bowral. The Emperor was sorry to miss out on the barbecue at Lake George, time just didn't permit. Well, what with the backlog, frozen posts, drinks after meetings; it's a busy life in the ANU Library. Who pays for the drinks I wonder...

Cut this out and join "A Friend of the Library"

Marcus Arc



A.N.U. FILM GROUP
Thursday 9 April
7.30pm
Coombs Theatre



PHILLIP COLLEGE

A play titled *Narrow Road to the Deep North* will be shown at the College on April 8-11 at 8.15 in the College Theatre (Launceston Street, Phillip).

The play is a discomfiting comedy set in Japan ('about the seventeenth eighteenth or nineteenth centuries'). In it the character of the Haiku poet Basho witnesses the triumph, and becomes involved in the downfall of Shogo, a dictator who builds up a city in his own image, before being destroyed by barbarians who fight with cannons and Christianity.

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO C.A.L.P.S.

I hereby open nominations for four (4) delegates to C.A.L.P.S. National Conference, to be elected at the next A.L.P.S.C. meeting, at 8 pm in the Union Board Room on the second Thursday in April.

Editors: Liga Vasils
Rohan Greenland
Larry Anderson
Robert Patch

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2XX SCIENCE PROGRAM

The Science Program on 2XX looks at a wide range of issues -- astronomy, genetic engineering, are dolphins "intelligent"? , the end of the world ... etc.

2XX needs more people to help produce this program. Do you have "qualifications" or work experience in some area of science? Do you have any experience in radio (or you're willing to learn)? If you're interested --

- i) listen to the Science Program Mon.9.00pm repeated 10.00 am
- ii) contact Jim Anderson at 2XX.

YOUR BRILLIANT CAREER ? ? ?

"I don't know what I want to do when I finish my degree."

This is a typical opener from students in their last year of studies when they visit us at the Careers 7 Appointments Service.

If these words echo your feelings about the future you should enrol for our two-day workshop on

27th & 28th April
(first week of May holidays)

where like-minded people will be participating in a number of discussions and exercises to help them evaluate their abilities, inclinations and values in relation to the job market for graduates.

Students from any year of studies are welcome. Don't forget that if you are on a course which leads in a direction that no longer appeals to you, this workshop may be particularly helpful.

Leaders are Bronwyn Duncan and Margaret Evans. Enrol at: Careers & Appointments Service (49 3593) or Counselling Centre (49 2442)

A.N.U. LEGAL REFERRAL SERVICE

If you think you have a legal problem, come and see us in our office in the Union Building (ground floor). The service is free and available to all and is presently open, Monday to Friday between 12 and 2pm.

We may be able to help you on such matters as

- TEAS applications & appeals
- Landlord & tenant hassles
- family/de facto problems
- criminal & motor vehicle matters etc.

GAY

It's sometimes difficult to meet other gay people. Perhaps you've just moved to Canberra from another city and left your usual friends behind. Perhaps you're from a country town and have never (knowingly) met other gay people. (Though, of course, they were there all the time). Or, you may have lived here all your life but have been hesitant about letting other people know you were gay. This attitude is quite common among gay people. Sometimes even our closest friends don't know we're homosexual or lesbian. Unfortunately, we often hide our sexuality for the wrong reasons. It may be a sensible precaution for a teacher in a strict Catholic school to not let the principal know she's a lesbian if that means she'll lose her job. Usually, however, we pretend to be heterosexual because we've been conditioned since childhood to think that being gay is "bad". We often feel guilty about ourselves and believe that everyone who finds out "the truth" about us will throw up their hands in horror or disgust. It is necessary to make a positive effort to get rid of these ideas we have about ourselves. After all, a lifetime of anti-gay messages from parents, teachers, religion, the law, newspapers, books, T.V. etc. can't be overcome in a single day. We have to work at it.

There are many other gay people in Canberra. An easy way to start finding out where and who we are is to listen to "Gay Viewpoint". This is a weekly radio program on 2XX (1008 kHz, just to the left of 2CA Mon. 11.30am, Fri. 6.00pm). It discusses a wide range of gay issues (mostly male orientated) and offers a gay contact phone number (for referral to an understanding doctor, to find out gay venues in Canberra, to talk to other gay people about any problems you may be having etc.) -- regular announcements about gay entertainment

-- addresses for gay "drop-in" nights, held in private houses.

There's also a gay bar, gay tennis club and various other groups.

The Gay Media Collective screens gay orientated films once a month in the Coombs Lecture Theatre. The next screening (after Friday 3rd "The Deputy") is in early May. Listen to "Gay Viewpoint" for more details.



PASSING THE BUCK — Student Responsibility or Irresponsibility

Last Wednesday's S.A. meeting provided the attending students with a fascinating forum in which the controversial issue of censorship sparked a long drawn debate.

The issue at hand was not the topic of abortion or prolife but rather on the fact that censorship had occurred in the publication of an article in 'Woroni'. This action should have stirred the whole student population but alas apathy prevailed, except for those few students that really care about "freedom of speech".

When the President of the S.A. was asked about his power as publisher of 'Woroni' and his actions concerning the censorship, he tried to confuse the issue by dragging in the abortion/prolife debate to camouflage his actions. Passing the Buck seemed the order of the night, when Dalton stated that the responsibility for interpretation of the regulations governing 'Woroni' was the job of the S.A. Trustees. By stating that the Trustees were the ones who directed the publisher's actions, Dalton went on to insult our intelligence by saying that the Treasurer of the S.A. Sandy Tiffin and he constituted the S.A. Trustees. The issue was further confused by issues such as sexism, repression of minorities and even the anarchists got a say.

Students not only should be aware of this disgusting control that such a "troika" can have over what is published in "our" paper but should speak out against future censorship.

Volatiare said:

"I may not agree with what you say, but I defend to the death your right to say it."

If we are to be censored in "our" student paper, which is supposed to be an alternative to the controlled external press, then we might as well be gagged. For we will not be able to get our say in anywhere else. The issue raised by this censorship is of grave importance for it lays a precedent by the publisher of 'Woroni' to decalre anything he wants as sexist, racist, or anything else he may deem of a topic not suited to the whims and wishes of his colleagues. Therefore it is in the greatest interest of every student to speak out against censorship.

Nia Stavropoulos.

ENJOYED

Dear Eds.:

I greatly enjoyed the coherent and tolerant tone of Chris Warren's article "A Leftist Perspective" (Woroni, Vol.33 No. 3). I think it is reasonable to assume that his proposal of self-management as an ideology of "convergence" for the left is an eminently practical approach.

But it is important to realise that the so-called "excesses" of state capitalism are caused by the same source as the "excesses" of state socialism: coercive state-enforced monopolies. A Mutualistic, self-managed society must therefore take great pains to avoid the same "mistakes" of these two "different" ideologies, by refusing to disrupt voluntary relationships in order to establish statist monopolies.

Sincerely,

Howard Olson.

PRESS INFLUENCE

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write to you concerning the Students' Association's power to stop the publication of racist and sexist material. To date the argument used against this power suggests that the Students' Association wants this power so that it may be able to "vet" or "censor" material which is politically undesirable to it and thus keep its "bias" in the student newspaper. This ignores the original intent of creating that power (which when it was created appears to have been unopposed) and which has been glossed over in an attempt to make it appear to be an infringement of that great small "I" liberal ideal of freedom of the press. The real reason why it is important to restrict the publication of material which is truly "racist" and truly "sexist" is because of what they are and what they do. Racism and sexism and political attitudes which by their nature degrade and oppress a particular societal group. Even Malcolm Fraser recognises this in his attitude to South Africa. These are not normal valid reasonable understandable harmless political beliefs as the advocates of free press would have us understand. They are not merely "opinions" but also "prejudices". They justify the treatment of people on the basis of what they are without any reference to what they may be as a person.

The old retort to this argument is of course that people have the ability to make up their own minds and that by publishing it in a newspaper you are merely presenting a point of view that they may be able to accept or reject. I think this is an oversimplification of the role newspapers play in the creation and re-enforcement of political attitudes in society. Newspapers because they hold a position of authoritativeness in society are looked to as a guide in what it is reasonable to think. People, whether consciously or unconsciously absorb values and attitudes from newspaper articles. It is from these values that people "make up their minds". Because of their position of authoritativeness newspapers give a stamp of authenticity to whatever they publish. By publishing racist or sexist material in a newspaper you are enforcing and encouraging those ideas. Fear of difference is a common human trait and if a particular racial group is associated with economic trouble then they can quickly become scapegoats if this idea is encouraged in the press. Jews became the scapegoats in Nazi Germany for their financial problems, Pakistanis and African groups are the cause of Britain's economic problems according to the National Front. The Klu Klux Klan has reviled the blacks in America as the cause of the U.S.'s flagging economy and even in Liverpool in Sydney the Vietnamese are seen as taking jobs from Australians. If those attitudes are encouraged by printing them in the press the groups involved will feel they have a valid complaint and attempt to do something about it.

This is not a simple problem about whether people should have the right to publish what they wish but a very complex problem concerning wheth-

er that right is subordinate to a person's right to the discouragement of attitudes which degrade them as a human being and treat them as a member of an undesirable group rather than as a person. On this question I would argue that it is trite self-righteousness to suggest that the former right is more important than the latter.

Pat.

ANTI-SENSATIONALISM...



2

Dear Eds,

I write to you as an immediate past editor of "Woroni", the newspaper of the ANU Students' Association. As I spoke at the Students' Association Meeting of March 25th to retain the status quo, i.e. that 'Woroni' articles may be censored on the grounds that they are blasphemous, racist, sexist, seditious or libellous, I would like to briefly outline my reason for doing so.

Firstly, such concepts as objectivity and subjectivity are fallacious. All observations are subjective, being governed by the individual's world view, reflecting her/his perceptions. Or one might say, there is no such thing as fact, only opinion!

As such, every newspaper is subjective, its opinions governed by various concerns. This results in the capitalist press only reporting certain news items with certain biases, for example.

That people have intelligence to make up their own minds. But when people make a rational political decision they do so on the basis of applying their political values and attitudes to the problem at hand. Publishers have the ability to regulate attitudes through their editorial policy and selection of staff.

Newspapers, because they are in a position of authoritativeness, can give authenticity to ideas.

Therefore, if under the guise of "free press" a newspaper publishes oppressive, anti-social views, they may be encouraging these values.

Of course, newspapers play one part in the subtle process by which political attitudes and values are created and reinforced. However, "freedom of speech" is only available so those who can afford it. The reality is that groups such as the Right-to-Life, and many powerful, right-wing lobby groups have more than adequate funds to swamp us all with literature giving us their opinions, while the "minority" groups cannot.

In efforts to redress the balance somewhat, 'Woroni' has generally presented views that would not be accepted by the "free press". However being realistic (as opposed to the small "I" liberals' idealistic stance) 'Woroni' has never pretended to be unbiased.

Hopefully 'Woroni' does offer an avenue of debate — just compare our stories (last year, at least) to those in the capitalist media!

If censorship on racist and sexist grounds were dropped, we might next be faced with having to print pornographic or fascist material. The cutoff point for what is considered offensive is again subjective, so in the past we have chosen to exclude any offensively oppressive material. This includes advocacy to deny women to right to choose an abortion, just as it would exclude the opinions of those who advocated forced castration of men as a means of contraception, or a totalitarian state, for example. By printing oppressive material, aimed at restricting people's rights and freedoms, we are only furthering those oppressions — this is done more than adequately elsewhere.

OFFENSIVE

Dear Editors,

I have been watching the slugging match between Right-to-Lifers and their opponents (who seem to enjoy being called pro-abortion) with some amazement — since I stand somewhere in the middle, and thus the fervour of both sides seems almost hysterical.

Basically, I am against the Right-to-Lifers because of their methods, a "than-thou" attitude that states that because they are so convinced that they are correct, they have the right, even the duty, to hound MPs not satisfying their inquisition, and generally to subvert the democratic system.

Thus I was absolutely astounded when I saw that the pro-abortion side had adopted the tactics of preventing publication of views opposing their own, since they "know" they are right, hence the other views are ipso facto wrong, and subversive at that.

And it is not that the feminists were concerned that people's feelings were being hurt by anti-abortion articles, because in the last edition of 'Woroni', we had two very offensive articles from feminists which spewed hate in every sentence, I refer to the letter "Misterectomy" and to Sandy Tiffin's little essay into rewriting history.

The latter was particularly offensive (the first, of course, was merely stupid). For instance, it tries to reduce the Jewish history to a simplistic but convenient dialectic that encapsulates masculine domination. Apart from the fact that her facts are utterly incorrect, making statements like these contributes absolutely nothing to the debate; they look very much like having come from the pen of a Nazi historian.

In the light of such letters, invoking SA policy against sexism and racism is revealed as the cynical ploy that it really is. The students on this campus are going to need far more coherent arguments that anti-abortionists are automatically sexist than have been forthcoming before they will stand for Jeffrey Dalton's uncalled for censorship in 'Woroni'.

Yours,
Mark Phillips.



JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY ?

For those of you that read and remember that article on the Union Board meeting of Feb. 25 which was reported in the 11 March issue of Woroni. I too was present as an observer at this meeting, (as was Robert Patch, although he does not condescend to put his name to the article). I find a few (well, actually almost all) of his comments on this meeting rather odd. In fact I'd go further than calling them odd, downright misleading is more appropriate.

For starters, how can Robert say (as he does in the first paragraph) that Toilet doors and 2XX were 'without doubt the two most controversial issues discussed at the Union Board meeting' when the meeting went 'in camera' after the first hour or so in order to discuss certain employees' wages. Perhaps it would have been more appropriate for Robert to say of the part of the meeting I observed 2XX and toilet doors were to me, the most controversial.

Let us proceed to the second paragraph, (I can see this is going to grow into a long article), perhaps it would have been worth saying, (in the interests of journalistic integrity), that the Board member who said that the \$4,000 was 'a very thinly disguised subsidy' was in fact, the Vice Chancellor's representative. (not an elected member). And just below in the third paragraph, where Robert informs us that only two, ¼ programmes were produced out of the contracted 40. It is rather unfair of Robert to insinuate the blame as he does in the fourth paragraph on to 2XX. 2XX contracted to produce the programmes which means the supply of someone qualified to operate the console and record the programmes. They are not meant to provide the material, it is the union's fault only two programmes got to air. As to the problem Robert seems to have with the Civic Hotel. The 'profit sharing' he refers to is only for when 2XX actually books the Civic, it does this only when they need a venue the size of the Civic, a venue the Union cannot provide.

As to the toilet doors. I must admit that I agree with the campus feminists on this issue: The word women is indicative of a male dominated language and should be opposed. The use of symbols overcomes this. I give thanks to Robert for showing the historical background of these symbols. However as he points out these are internationally recognized symbols. His "obvious reply" that they are confusing is to me astounding. In the frequent times I have spent at the union I have never seen wimmin mistakenly wander into the male toilets nor heard of any man mistakenly blunder into the wimmin's toilets.

Rather than finding a subtle humour in the use of symbols. I find humour (not so subtle) and disgust that Robert after writing this misleading article nominates for the Union Board by-election. Is this the journalistic integrity, the 'balancing force' that was elected as Woroni editors. By the way eds. how many of the \$250 worth of those awful 'Woroni wind-cheaters' that were paid for with S.A. money have you sold, did the Journalists' Association get the editorship of the CCAE newspaper, did Larry enjoy hiring a car (\$80) to go to Sydney (economy rail costs a little over \$10 return) and is the ¼ page advertisement "Wor-

oni on the road again" (in an Avis Rent-a-Car presumably) going to be counted as Robert's elections blurb for the Union Board.

Matthew Storey.

ROBERT REPLIES

Matthew,

I can only view your letter as an attempt to destroy any chance I might have of election to the Union Board of Management. Why do you wait until I nominate for election to write your letter? why didn't you write it for the last edition of Woroni? Do you have friends standing against me - or is this just an expression of your own personal dislike for me?

Your letter has placed me in a most unenviable position.

If I do not reply to your letter in this edition my reputation stands stained by your vitriol. If I reply I will no doubt be accused of using my position as an editor of Woroni to electioneer for this week's election. Should I choose to wait until the next edition to reply (and reply I must) then your letter will have served its evil purpose during this week's election - after which, I presume, you will not care what I say in reply.

No matter what I do I cannot win. I congratulate you on your political acumen.

It has crossed my mind that you wrote your letter in the hope that it would not be published - so that you would then be able to raise the cry that Woroni was being biased; that I was abusing my position as editor to influence the election result. But I dismiss that notion as inconceivable. I cannot believe that you would sink so low as to believe me capable of this.

So here I sit in a dilemma. What should I do?

My first instinct is to stay put, to say nothing and hope your letter will go unnoticed.

But I feel this would be unwise. I think I would rather go down with my jaw flapping and the ink flowing; than to stand mute in the corner - accused and unable to defend myself.

So let the ink flow...

I will deal with your allegations in the order in which they appear in your letter.

1. You criticise me, by implication for not putting my name to the article. I do not deny that I wrote it; or that I attended the meeting (I have attended all the meetings held this year). That I did not sign is not unusual. In the same edition there were eight anonymous (unsigned) contributions, and four items (three letters, one article) under pseudonym.

Though, to be more specific, I did not sign the article because at the time I felt that the chance existed that I might stand for election to the Board later in the year. Despite my attempts to write the article anonymously, and thereby avoid the criticism of electioneering in Woroni, you have seen fit to expose me. In future I will sign all reports that I write on Union Board meetings.

2. I would have thought it obvious that I could not report on events which occur when the Board goes 'in camera'. Indeed, I would consider it unethical to do so. 'In camera', to quote the OED, means "privately, not in public". The Board goes in camera to prevent me from writing about their in camera discussions - their "private, not in public" discussions. Please accept that unless I say otherwise, all future reports will refer exclusively to the open, public portions of the Board meetings.

3. I am not in the business of providing publicity for Board members. It is obvious from the minutes of the meeting (available at the Union Office) who made the statement you refer to. If I name one member of the Board the others will no doubt claim I ignored them; that I am (God forbid) showing favouritism. So I prefer to be vague...

To fill the report with names, and I would have to name everybody who spoke on any issue I reported on, would make the report boring and tedious to read.

4. I hope you don't expect me to exhibit and push your own political biases in my reports. Just because you are disdainful of the university and its administration doesn't mean I have to be.

5. If you read the report again you will see that I do not say why the programmes were not produced, or which organisation was at fault. As there was a difference of opinion as to which organisation was at fault (and this is revealed in the minutes of the meeting) I did not think that it would be proper of me to comment on what I thought (rightly as your letter shows) would be a very sensitive issue.

6. Civic Hotel. This is an issue of depth of reporting. I cannot deal with everything that is said at a meeting. I see my reports as a means of achieving an increased level of student interest and participation in their Union and to this end I intend to concentrate on the controversial issues in the belief that these are probably the matters of most interest to students. Any member interested in anything I wrote about can get the full story from either the minutes of the meeting or by talking to somebody who was there. (The minutes contain a full list of all those who attend the meetings.)

7. It was a member of the Board who first stated that it was "obvious" students and visitors were unfamiliar with the Greek symbols. Though the minutes do not use the word "obvious" its use was revealed in a recording I made of the meeting. (Unfortunately I erased the recording when the following issue of Woroni had been published; in the belief that any comment on the report would have been made by then.)

8. At the time the issue you refer to went to press I had not decided whether or not I should stand for election - though, as I said earlier, it was in the back of my mind. Your final paragraph contains the comments which I fear most. Am I to be denied the right to contest any election because I edit Woroni, regardless of whether I sign my articles I expect to be accused of abusing my position as editor of Woroni.

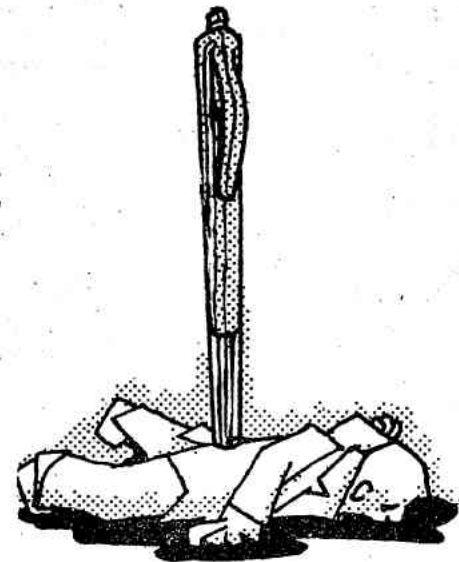
9. Woroni's finances were the subject of a question at the last S.A. meeting. I suggest that in future if you intend to attack us like this you also take the time

out to attend S.A. meetings. It would be grossly improper of me to pre-empt our own reply to the question in this letter.

Finally, in looking over my reply I see that it is considerably longer than your criticism. To this I can only say that whilst it is easy to make accusations it is considerably more difficult and time consuming to reply to them.

Yours in animosity,

Robert G. Patch.



LARRY REPLIES

Matthew,

I see that you've taken it upon yourself to be the spokesman, or should I say spokesperson, of all things right in the world (perhaps that should read "all things left in the world").

Regarding your comment about a car, I hired it to go to Sydney for a story I was writing for Woroni. When I got back I mentioned to Di Riddell, the S.A. Admin/Sec., that I had hired and paid for the car (with my own money I might add) and asked if it would be OK to put it down as an expense in writing the story.

She referred me to Jeff Dalton (SA President and Woroni Publisher). He said that it'd be OK for me to claim on the car and I did. So I don't see what all the fuss is about.

The other thing you mention is the possibility that I might run for election as editor of CECESARIAN (the CCAE student newspaper). I'm enrolled in a professional writing course at the CCAE (as well as my Uni studies) and a couple of students there asked me if I was interested in editing CECESARIAN (the position had recently fallen vacant).

I tossed the idea around with the other editors of Woroni and Jeff Dalton (since he's publisher of Woroni I thought he had a right to comment on whether or not I ought to edit another newspaper) Despite Jeff's assurances that it would be ok with him I decided not to stand. It would be pretty silly for me to edit two papers - I would be overworked and facing a conflict of interest problem. The whole thing took no longer than ½ an hour.

I wish I knew who was feeding you all this garbage? I certainly didn't tell you anything about it.

Larry Anderson.



BAD MANAGEMENT

Not-so-dear-editors,

I cannot understand how you can commit these acts of such gross social irresponsibility! It is beyond my comprehension how you can claim to behave in the "interest of students" when you obviously don't take note of the content of your copy and present information for student interest when they are needed. As I see it your mandate gives you the responsibility to provide current issues and events within your pages.

You are obviously aware of what I'm referring to, but for those readers who don't I am concerned with two articles that were given as copy for your last edition. One was an invitation and article, on the Bitumen River Gallery and its opening on Saturday April 4th to which the Collective concerned would like to have had advertized to the ANU student population. The exhibition certainly will be going for a few weeks yet, BUT the problem is that it was hoped to interest students in the actual opening/party. One editor informed me that this omission was "not intentional" - I was almost ready to accept that but the excuse that 'the person in charge' of this particular copy pretty well neglected the matter and they (other eds.) "didn't know anything about the article. Well it DOES seem like a bit of buck passing n'est ce pas? or rather more explicitly fucking bad management and (worse than) poor collective work.

The article and graphics were submitted on Monday morning, "lost" by the editors during the week and re-found on Friday 20th March - quite an extensive period of time before the inclusion of a plethora of right wing "censorship" letters! Glancing through last Woroni I can find a number of articles of not so current or great importance that could have waited until the next edition.

The other article that was "accidentally" omitted was on the gay films to be held on Friday 3 April. This came to the editors before the stipulated deadline with an attached note that if it wasn't perchance to be printed, could the person concerned be contacted so they could arrange alternative advertizing. You did not have the courtesy to do so, nor the thoughtfulness to insert the article in time, while you have a 'nice' big fat one page (paying) calculator ad.

If I wanted to, I could of course apply my grey matter to conclude that these accidents of omission were a form of censorship (which obviously Woroni does not want to be a party to) - could it be that both these were too 'radical' . . . ?????

My case rests, but by fucking god, one more slip up like that and I will personally put my Molotov-makingcourse to good use.

Signed in hate of your social irresponsibility.
Anita.

You deadhead Woroni Editors,

To provide a paper that is not directly controlled by the Murdochs and Packers of this world is of prime importance.

SO . . . your rejection of two articles in the last copy of Woroni raises disturbing questions about the sincerity of your social awareness and the concomitant ability to take on the

responsibility of being editors of a student newspaper.

The articles are to do with the opening of Bitumen River Gallery on Saturday 4th April at Manuka and the gay films on Friday 3rd April. Both of which need support, to cut through and show up the myopic control of the governing classes.

To hide, by omission, very important times of disadvantaged groups in our society is tantamount to being in league with the governing classes.

It is very hard not to believe that you find direct challenge to the values of traditional art and heterosexuality too much to cope with. As such how can you continue to be other than piecemeal in any analysis of how we live our lives and how others try to control us?

BRG Collective.

P.S. There's another copy of this letter if you 'lose' this one . . .

UNION & PORNOGRAPHY

Dear Editor,

I see that Ms Tiffin claims that a person should have control over his or her body.

However she does not totally believe in a person having control over their body. At the last S.A. meeting she proposed that your eyes should not be able to observe any anti-abortion articles in Woroni.

She (Ms Tiffin) is also proposing that copies of Cleo, Cosmopolitan, Playboy and Penthouse be banned from sale from the Union Shop. Apparently Ms Tiffin believes that a person should not be able to go into the Union Shop and purchase these "sinful" magazines. She also believes that women or men should be allowed to appear in these magazines, even in exchange for a hefty reward.

I must admit that I cannot see how Ms Tiffin's actions agree with her words.

Yours for Capitalism
Keith Old.

FLYING CARPET CORRECTION

Dear Editors,

I wish to correct an error in your "Flying Carpet" column of last issue. At the ALP Students' Club meeting referred to I did move to exclude members of political parties other than the ALP from the club: but that is a very different matter from stopping non-ALP members from joining. Only if a student had indicated opposition to the ALP by actually joining another party would they be excluded.

The ANU ALP Students' Club has a long history of open membership to all students who want to support or discuss the ALP, whether or not they are party members. I would certainly wish this openness to continue. It is impossible, though, for a club to function properly if a group entirely opposed to its aims comes along to a meeting with the express purpose of disrupting it and perverting its democratic procedures.

I withdrew that motion after deciding, in consultation with other ALP members and supporters, that it would be better to win this battle politically (through ensuring overwhelming numbers of ALP supporters at the next ALPSC meeting) rather than through legalisms.

Fortunately this strategy was successful, and I am glad that the ALP Students Club now seems united, amicable, and most importantly, supportive of the ALP.

Yours,
S.A. Bartos.



Dear Editors,

A note of encouragement from one who has worked in the newspaper industry for 13 years.

Your April editorial was a patch of blue in a grey media sky.

People do need to ascertain for themselves the rights and wrongs of any issue, and the only way to achieve that is to be aware of all the facts that are available.

You must help each other in this task you have chosen and stick to your beliefs of balanced and objective journalism.

I hope that at least some of the members of your J.A. eventually become members of the A.J.A. we could do with a shot in the morals.

You are in the unusual situation of having a paper that is independently funded (well almost) something of which I shall always be envious, use it well.

Thanking you in anticipation of more excellent work.

Yours sincerely,

'Battler'
Proof Reader.

P.S. As you may well understand my Editor would not appreciate my questioning his morals, if you choose to publish this note in support of your stand please sign it "Irate Parent" or the "Battler". I love the media too much to leave it. See what I mean about being independently funded?

SA VOTING

Dear Editors,

I refer to the letter written by Phillip Walker in the previous issue commenting on the Students' Association meeting of the 25 March. As one of the "left-wing" scrutineers which was so underhandedly appointed by that dreadful demagogue, I would like to refute a couple of inferences in his article. To begin with, I am only moderate left, have never been to a Left Group meeting and am not considered a member of the hard core left. I resent being referred to as if I were merely a left wing hack. When Jeff asked for counters I nominated because I intended to abstain from voting (as the vague rhetoric flying around didn't convince me either way) so I thought I would be an "unbiased" scrutineer. Phillip appears to have had a different impression. The vote for the motion was counted as being 47 by me and 49 by Matthew Cox (a very reasonable variation considering the number of people at the meeting. On the second count I got 44 which meant people had put their hands down. Therefore the obvious solution was to make the official count 48. The count against that that I got was 55 and Matthew Cox was 57. I didn't count his vote, so mine should have been 56. Any good statistician could tell you that the size of the uncertainty in that vote would not be sufficient to make up the difference with any stretch of the imagination. It has also been suggested that there were not that many people at the meeting, however there were well over 100 votes in the S.A. elections which were held.

Patrick Meaney.

LETTER TO AN EDITOR

Dear Editors,

Should nominations open for the position of 'Bumsucker of the Year' my two nominations will be Robert Patch and Ian Warden for their performances in last week's 'Canberra Times'.

I refer to so-called 'editor' Patch's letter to the 'Canberra Times'. Patch's display of fawning servility was matched only by Ian Warden's two-day outcry against the evils of 'censorship' and the virtue of a 'liberal' editorial policy.

Warden's moralizings, while evincing the lowest standard of journalistic objectivity, mentions nothing about the editor of 'The Canberra Times' being a notorious Right-to-Life scum.

Despite the rhetoric about fairplay, the Right-to-Life (and their kiddy-campus version, the Pro-Life Society) have no interest in justice or equal hearing in any shape or form - where is the justice of forcing women to be the victims of backyard abortions?

The Pro-Life Society and their apologists were not censored but out voted at an S.A. meeting which is free for all members to attend and make known their views.

T. White.

Did He Pull His Own Trigger?

Ronald Reagan's shooting caused immediate alarm — "did he pull his own trigger?"

What does this mean? It simply means that US President Reagan has been an outspoken proponent of unrestricted ownership of guns. Now Mr Reagan has become a victim of his own ignorance. Another unsuspecting culprit of the USA (United Shameless Assassins).

The question of unrestricted ownership of guns is a contentious issue. The right of self-defence is a fundamental one. The endless debate over gun control, pro and con, is dominated by the National Rifle Association who advocate Americans have a basic constitutional right to bear arms, while eminent scholars of gun control state ready availability of guns increases the severity of crime and murder.

Intense debate has been occurring over this, why: — every 13 seconds a hand gun is sold in the U.S. adding two million a year to the nation's estimated arsenal of 55 million automatics and

revolvers. That is one pistol for every four Americans.

Practically speaking every household in the US has a gun. Any person with \$10 in cash can find someone to sell him one of America's great equalizers, the handguns that are responsible for half the nation's murders and nearly Reagan's.

Maybe, just maybe Reagan's misfortune will encourage him to view life realistically. Understanding that the methods of the old west in using guns to settle disputes is outdated. In fact it may enlighten him to see that to support unrestricted ownership of guns only perpetuates crime and murder instead of decreasing it.

What happened America? is the old Chinese adage, "The bigger the front the bigger the back" an appropriate analysis. Has the great glory and power of the US been built on a frail foundation of fear and schizophrenia.

The evidence is clearly suggesting such a possibility. Not only in the domestic

life of the US, but also on a national level where paranoia and weaponry are now a part of the US foreign policy.

The problem of lobbyists however is sometimes an inherent danger in a democratic system. This may be true in the US where Mr Reagan has failed to implement harsh gun controls for the safety of the citizenry — which should be his paramount concern. Unfortunately not, his loyalties lie with the lobbyists who put him into the Presidency. One such organisation is the N.R.A. with an estimated budget of \$30 million, it forms the nation's most powerful single interest group.

The N.R.A. and those who oppose gun control proclaim "Guns don't kill people, people kill people", they ignore the point that people with guns are more likely to kill people than those owned with any other weapon. This is an example of US human intelligence and so called modern America.

Regrettably this nation of political insanity has a very powerful economic,

social and military alliance with Australia, a negative influence that our own politicians seem to conveniently ignore. I suggest that instead of the US trying to be a super-power it should take time out to shake itself down before it brings us all down.

The facts are grim and the casualties are high. In the US there are 9.7

murders a year for every 100,000 people. Some others: Japan 1.6; Britain 1.3; West Germany 1.3; One reason for the lower murders is that in these countries tough restrictions keep handguns out of circulation.

Now that Mr Reagan has experienced life within the gunshots he may like to reorientate himself towards putting into effect stringent gun control laws and not believe "old cowboys never die".

Written by Larry Anderson

THE GREAT COVER-UP

President Croaks under Human Mountain

The President of the United States, Mr Ronald Reagan has been squashed. News of the squashing, and ensuing cover-up gradually filtered through the press early this morning, and has left America in a state of disbelief.

It seems now that the man pounced on in television footage of March 31 was not the would-be assassin as previously thought, but, in fact, the President. Over-zealous C.I.A. agents, secret service men and police officers jumped on Mr Reagan in a desperate bid to shield him from the gunman's bullets. Ironically, it now appears that that action has resulted in the President's passing on.

But perhaps what has disturbed the American psyche most of all is the fact that they were not told the crushing news until this morning. It seems that, for a short while at least, the Americans didn't know everything.

Thousands of angry demonstrators have gathered outside the White House to voice their disapproval of the deceit, chanting '... Should-a-bin-told' and 'one, two, three, four... Ronnie-was-squashed-by-the-Law.'

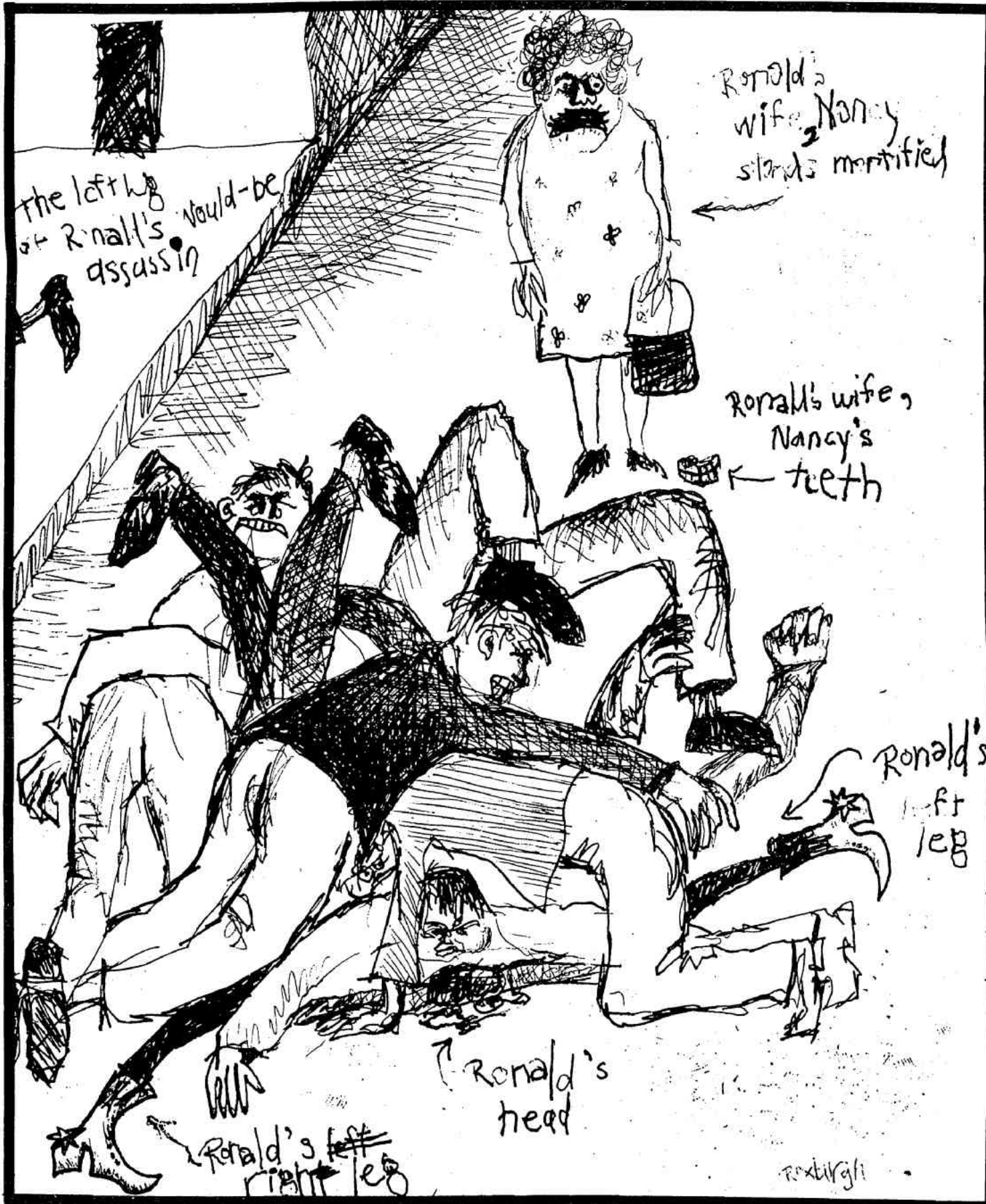
C.I.A. spokespersons were reluctant to comment earlier this morning. However Washington correspondent, David Navel, did manage to obtain a brief interview with policeman Howie Stomp, one of those involved in the *contretemps*.

'When we pulled the... stiff out from under us', said Stomp 'I didn't know who it was really... I just jumped on him because everyone else did.'

Of course, the question on everybody's lips today is 'Who is lying in the hospital bed pretending to be Reagan?' Rumour has it that Reagan is being played by Carole Lombard (who, it seems, wasn't killed in a plane crash in 1944, after all) after undergoing massive facial reconstruction in Washington State Hospital on the eve of March 31.

It has even been suggested that the entire incident was a wily ruse conceived by the C.I.A., who found Reagan's views a bit too far left, and had been wanting to squash him for quite some time.

So the clouds of doubt hang heavy in the Washington skies. One can only wonder what Carole Lombard will do now with a face like that.



Deutsche Digitals

by Andrew Maher

Deutsche Grammophon have now entered the digital field with two recordings both emanating from Berlin. The less spectacular is that of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto with soloist Gidon Kremer and the Berlin Philharmonic under Lorn Moogel. There are about a dozen fine versions of this work on the market, this one joins them. I could go into a detailed analysis of this performance which is one of the best Kremer has given us so far, but I won't. All that need be said is that it is a sound account, well played and conceived, with objections existing only in relation to very minor details. With all the benefits of digital sound, I have no hesitation in enthusiastically recommending this record, at least until someone can produce a digital version to top it. (D.G. 2532 001).

D.G.'s other new recording is Mozart's *Die Zauberflöte*, conducted by Herbert van Karajan. This is a most beautiful recording, but also with some controversial aspects to it. It is a remarkably lightweight version, with brisk temp, and lean orchestral line and younger, lighter voices. The overall effect is that the opera becomes far more intimate than usual, but some of the more grandiose scenes become a little tame. The March of the Priests which opens Act II sounds a bit like a vicar's garden party, rather than suggesting the quasi-Egyptian grandeur of most other productions. What is lost in atmosphere, however, is more than

adequately made up for by the greater sense of naturalness that the characters assume. Never has Sarastro been such a figure of benign authority as here, and never before has his temple been such a place of spiritual repose.

As for the singers, there is an element of topsyturvydom. The small roles of the Zladies are given to singers of the calibre of Anna Tomowa-Sintow, Agnes Baltsa and Hanna Schwarz, all big stars of the



international circuit, while leading roles are given to young, little-known singers. As Tamin, Francisco Araiza has a pleasant voice, occasionally not quite strong enough to cope with the music. Karin Ott, the Queen of the Night, is well cast. Her voice copes with the fearsome top notes very well, without the hard "piping" tone that afflicts some sopranos, or the unsteadiness of others. Gottfried Hornik, the

papergeno on the new set is not bad either. In each case, the young singers (except Ott) are outclassed by their more experienced colleagues on sets, but set beside this is the fact that Karajan has effectively persuaded and coached them into his view of the opera and there is a rare unity of style among them which is not to be found elsewhere. Among other roles, Parina is taken with characteristic skill by Edith Mathis (the finest living Mozart soprano), and Jose van Dam is a lighter than usual Sarastro, but he does (rather surprisingly) have all the low notes, and his tone fits in with Karajan's approach.

Underlying the opera is Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic. Karajan's Mozart style has evolved more fully, and after a period when he seemed to stifle the music, he now lets it flow in a most natural and lovely manner, and the Orchestra's warm, lean tone adds to the quality of this performance.

The digital recording is first rate. D.G. here scrupulously avoided the boomy bass that some companies have produced in digital records and they have given it an acoustic entirely in keeping with the conductor's and singers' approach.

All in all, this performance lacks the grandeur of the rival versions of Boehm, Klemperer and Solti, but Karajan's approach is demonstrably valid and quite beautiful.

To mark the release of the record, D.G. are giving away with the records a 45 rpm disc which contains the overture from the digital complete performance, and Karajan's 1938 performance of the overture with the Berlin State Opera Orchestra. This latter recording was the first Karajan ever made, and it was for D.G. The modern engineers have succeeded in giving us an excellent transfer from the original 78 rpm masters.



BRISBANE BOYCOTT

This is a continuation of the interview conducted between Kathleen Orr and Les Malezer, a Queensland Aboriginal who edits *Identity*, an Aboriginal magazine.

In Part I in the last edition of *Woroni* (page 19), the article concentrated on the effects of a boycott on the Commonwealth Games, to be held in Brisbane in 1982, and the development of an Aboriginal - White Treaty.

Tactics of International Pressure

K: Why is it that you see the Federal government's actions as being any more hopeful than the Queensland government's?

L: Well, we've lost faith in the Federal government. The Federal government has got the power to act, and I think they recognise that. They've admitted to it. At the same time, they've also said that they're not going to act. We know that the reasons are political reasons, that in the struggle between State government and Federal government, somebody's got to lose and it's either going to be the State or the Federal governments, or both could lose in terms of votes, in terms of support; and soon, but nobody's going to gain anything out of it. Therefore both have towards inaction over the issue, and it's the Aboriginal people that lose.

We're not very happy at all with the way the Federal Government's operated. As I said they've admitted they've got the power. We know they've got the power and yet they still refuse to do anything about it.

K: The Black states of Africa have often stated their stand on apartheid in South Africa. Have they ever come out and stated their views on Queensland drawing parallels between the two? Where do you see similarities?

L: As far as I know the African countries have never used the term apartheid in terms of Queensland or in terms of Australian Aboriginals. However I believe that the implication from Mr Ordia's visit is that apartheid may exist in this country. He has not said it and he is very careful about how he used the term. He said apartheid is an African situation.

But we are familiar enough with the African situation and we're also familiar enough with the Queensland situation to know that apartheid does exist. That is, that there is separate development, (although one would hesitate to call it development), there is a separation or segregation of the races. The Aboriginal people are not given the opportunity to develop. Even in the assimilationist policy, they're not even given the opportunity to assimilate. They are deprived; deprived in the way of goods and facilities in communities, deprived in the way of access to goods and facilities in the white community, and deprived in the situation in terms of award wages, in terms of housing etc.

K: Has international pressure helped you in the past?

L: Yes, we are getting responses from governments. Even the decision by the Bjelke-Peterson government to abolish the Act now when they could have abolished it years ago is a response to international pressure.

Also, the Federal government has become very concerned about its international reputation on the Aboriginal issue and we believe that this is why they have invited Mr Ordia as a guest. It is because they are concerned about the way countries are looking at the situation in Australia. I was told today by someone who had gone to India that people in India were aware of a bashing of an Aboriginal in Australia. That's just one bashing by police on the streets and people on the streets in India were talking about, so there is close attention to what's going on here.

K: What sort of reaction do you expect from the Federal Government if the boycott is successful?

L: Well, the Federal government is playing a role that "We're not involved. It's got nothing to do with us." That's why they're passing him (Mr Ordia) on to the Queensland government. It's the same attitude they took in the Noonkanbah question, that even though they came out after Noonkanbah and made statements saying that it would never happen again under the control of the Federal Government, they didn't intervene at the time that the struggle was going on between the Aboriginal people and the West Australian government. And this is it. It's a case of "We're not involved; it's somebody else - We're not going to stand up and fight for it."

K: What sort of responses has Mr Ordia given, given that he is here under the auspices of the Federal government?

L: In a way, we're disappointed in what he has said, particularly in what he's said publicly to the media. At the same time we remain aware that he is here as a guest and is not going to say anything critical as a guest. He has certainly stated his views and the Council for Sport's views, and also the African nations' views on discrimination, on apartheid, particularly of the White man against the Black man. So we're feeling confident. We're hopeful that in his tour of Queensland he's going to realize that this situation does exist in Australia very seriously.

K: Does the Council of Sport represent all of the Black African nations?

L: Yes, it represents all the African countries, excluding South Africa obviously, 15 of these nations are Commonwealth countries, 50 countries will be involved in this decision - the Africans from the OAC (from which the Supreme Council for Sport derives) which is seen as the UN body for Africa.

Consequences of a Boycott

K: What do you think the consequences would be if the boycott were carried out?

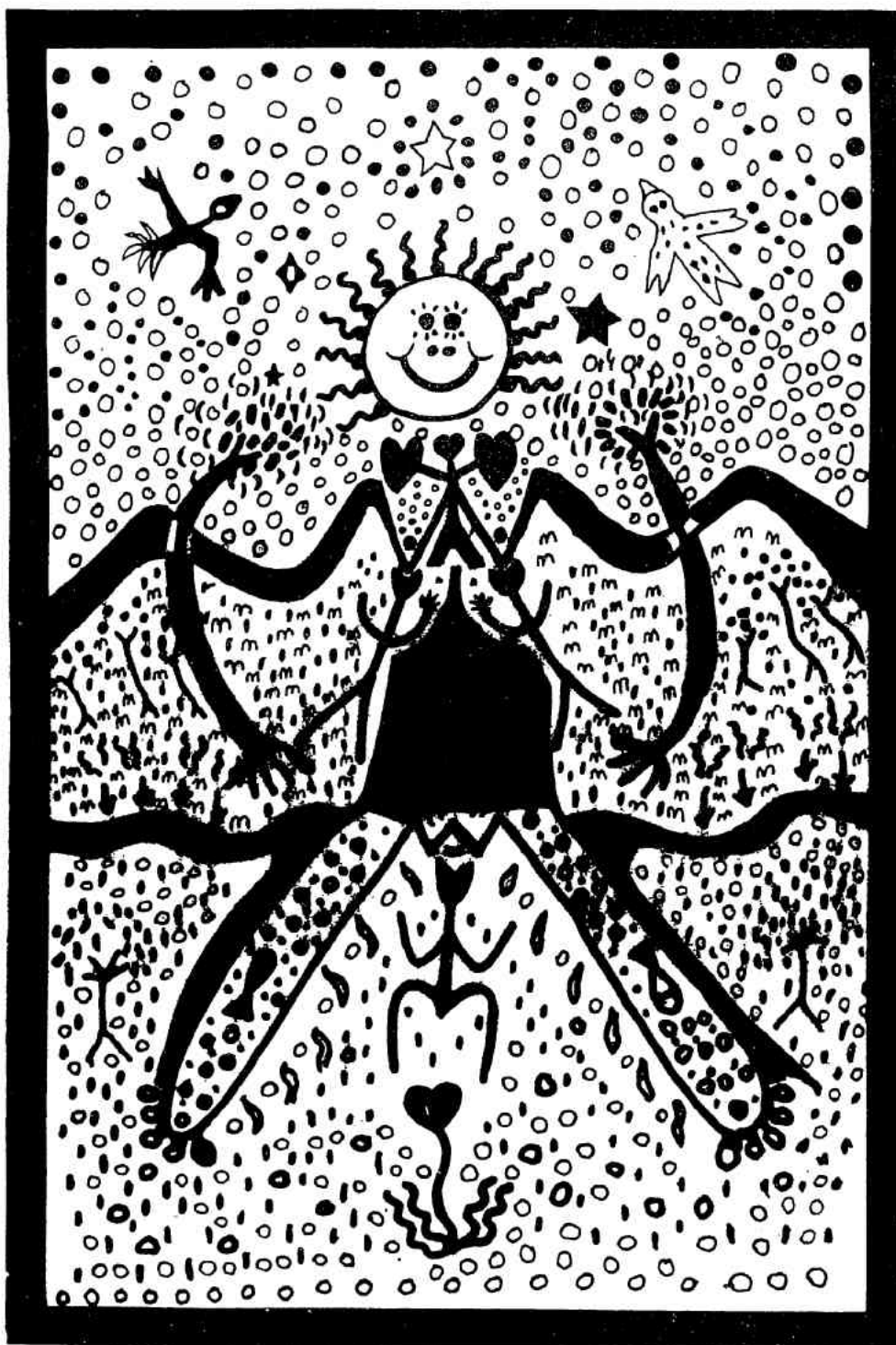
L: Well I can't really answer that for sure. I don't really think the Queensland government can start coming into impose trade sanctions. Queensland is obviously one of the very rich states in terms of import/export markets, and if they start playing around in the export/import market they're soon going to realise that the majority of trading nations aren't White, they're Black, or coloured nations, and that if they start playing around with trade sanctions they're going to come up against an awfully big force.

Parallels with South African Apartheid

K: Azanians (Black South Africans) are also a nation dispossessed of their land. Would you like to go on about parallels between Queensland and South Africa apartheid?

L: For a start, Aboriginals are dispossessed of their land. In Queensland, like New South Wales and Victoria, there's a particularly bad situation where Aboriginals have not only been alienated from their land but also completely moved away from land with which they have traditional ties. This occurs particularly in areas south of Townsville, which is the majority of Queensland. Fortunately, in the north in the peninsula they are living near areas which they attach special significance to.

In the 1900s the government rounded up all the Aboriginal people they could and moved them into three main reserves. Sherberg, which is in South Queensland, Warabinda in Central Queensland and Palm Island which is off Townsville in North Queensland, so that the Aboriginal people from the majority of the Queensland area were



INTERVIEW CONT.

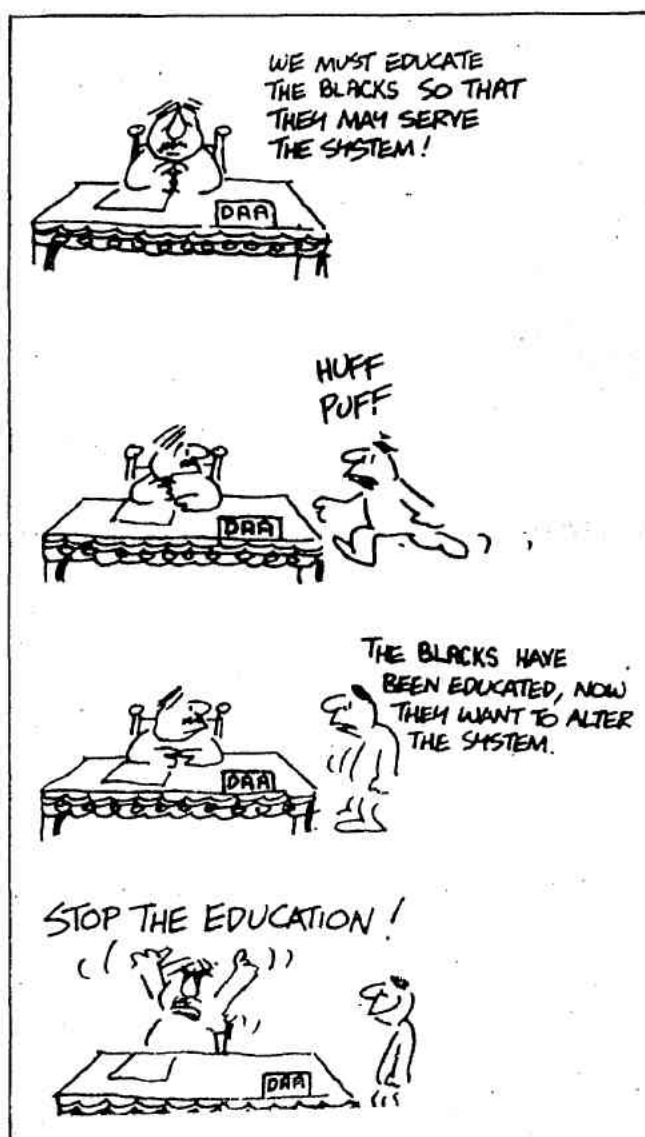
moved into those reserves. They were confined, and they still are confined, with barbed wire. It's an area that's cut off — There's a fine for people who go into these areas without permission. There are also controls stopping people from moving on and off the reserves to live, and those controls still exist today, even though there's been a lot of lobbying and a lot of criticism of them.

In the reserve situations, and it beats me why there are reserves any where, for people, in Queensland the Aboriginal people don't own their own houses that they're living in. They're renting the houses. There's no way at all that they can ever own the house. Two years ago the government decided that they would give a lease to the people who were long-term residents, that is, the older people who've lived in the same house all their lives would get a loan but as soon as they die the lease expires. There's no way the leases can carry on to the next person.

Also on reserves, people don't get paid award wages. They work for what was originally called a "training allowance" and then that was abolished when people found out that there was no training going on, so it's no longer called a training allowance. It was also taken to court and ruled that the Queensland government had to pay award wages but regardless of that ruling the Queensland government still refused to pay award wages and is paying a minimum adult wage to the Aboriginals living there.

We estimated, with the North Queensland Land Council, that there's \$2 million per year that Aboriginal people, workers on reserves, don't earn. If award wages were paid there'd be an extra \$12 million in wages to the people.

Further to that, the people don't have any say in how the reserves are run. There is a Community Council, which meets at the convenience of the managers who run the reserve. It is the managers who have the offices, the staff, etc. etc., so the Council doesn't really have a say. Also, it's the managers who run the police force.



Also, in the communities there is what is called an 'Aboriginal Court' set up, which has no legal status whatsoever. It is an opportunity for Aboriginals to be treated by laws under the by-laws of the Act. And the by-laws say things like; „Aborigines should put lids on the rubbish tins. Aboriginal people have to wear clothing, as specified by the manager", and so on, so if anyone

breaks these by-laws then they come under the Aboriginal Court in the community. And the court has the power to fine people, it has the power to get people locked up on reserves, and so on, so it's a completely different legal system that has no status at all in Australia. And it's not a legal system which operates according to Aboriginal laws but a system that operates under the by-

laws that the Queensland government set up.

And all this is a completely different situation to what white people live under in towns.

There are further things that go on in terms of the people's rights, in terms of where they live, for instance a manager can walk in or out of a house any time they like. The manager's virtually got the power over the people. He can make the individual do anything he wants. As a matter of fact he can confine an individual to a particular section of the reserve or confine an individual indoors; which is a form of imprisonment, and so on. So there's quite a lot of powers that are given to white people over Black people under the Queensland Aborigines Act.

K: So there are parallels with pass-laws, house arrests, bans and separate laws in South Africa? What about education?

L: Fortunately, education on reserves doesn't come under the Queensland Aborigines Act. There are schools located on each of the reserves and they come under the Department of Education. There's no separate laws, but the schools that are provided on reserves usually only go up to grade nine, and then after that the people are required to leave the reservation and travel into a city to finish their education. So that means that in between the ages of 11 and 13 people are taken away from their families to board in the city to finish their education.

Of course the real result is that people don't leave the reserves. They stay in the lower grades until they reach school-leaving age, which is 15, and that's when they're finished. During the process of getting to age 15, most people tend to avoid school or not participate in the education that's given.

It is fortunate though, that the education doesn't come under the Queensland Aborigines Act, and there is a conflict between departments, between the Education Department and the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

by Kathleen Orr.

a.u.s.

Coming Events

National Education Activists Committee (NEAC)
Theme for Seminar on April 11th: "Outlook for Education in the 1980s"

Date & Venue: April 11th and 12th
AUS Secretariat.

Contact: David Fowler EVP (03) 347 7433
or your R.O.

National Part-time External Students Organisation (PESO) Committee Meeting.

Date & Venue: April 11th and 12th
AUS Secretariat

Contact: PESO Co-ordinator, Gay Pedrick
(02) 218 9846/7 or AUS President.

Women, Patriarchy and the Future Forum

Date & Venue: April 17th-20th
Princess Hill High School,
Melbourne.

Contact the Collective, P.O. Box 117,
East Melbourne, 3002

Pine Gap Seminar

Date & Venue: Sat. 18th — Sun. 19th April
Telford Alice Hotel. Alice
Sprints, N.T.

Sponsorship: Funds are extremely tight.
Please consider being a sponsor
for \$50.
Contact Philip Hind (03) 663 3677.

Socialism & Homosexuality Conference

Date & Venue: 25th - 26th April.
R.M.I.T. Melbourne.

Contact: Box 19, Carlton South, 3053.

Third General Assembly of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples Conference.

Date & Venue: 27th April - 2nd May
Canberra.

Contact: Ross Moore, Co-ordinator, (062) 89 6024
C/- National Aboriginal Conference, P.O. Box 259,
Woden, ACT 2606.

National Youth Council of Australia 28th Council Meeting

Date & Venue: 15th May - 18th May.
Tatachilla Camp, McLaren Vale,
South Australia.

Cost: registration fee \$60.00
Contact: President for further details.

PAPYRUS

A poem is lost somewhere in a field.
Come, bring your spades, and dig it out -
For God's breath is stifled by the lack of it.

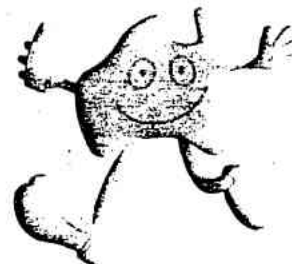
A manuscript of music is lost on a mountain-side.
Come, bring your pitchforks and uncover it -
For the stars cannot breathe for the wanting of it.

DREAM

White dream that pulsates gently at the edge of daylight,
What secret did you bring me from the mountain-stream
That flows through you and me, binding all together?
I find a symbol soaked in the mountain-stream.
Like spokes of light the water falls away from it,
And reveals to me the clear beast,
Beast of the night in broad day.

By Robert McArthur

JOIN THE WALK AGAINST WANT.



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SUNDAY APRIL 12.

*WALK AGAINST WANT
with your friends.

*GENEROUSLY
SPONSOR a WALKER.

Woroni Vol.33 No. 4 page 9

UNION

BOARD

POLLING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE UNION BUILDING, DOWNSTAIRS FOYER, FROM TUESDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1981 INCLUSIVE, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 11AM AND 6.30PM.



KATRINA EDWARDS

I am a second year Bachelor of Economics student and I hope that this background will help me to be an effective member of a Board which manages a \$1.1 million turnover organisation.

I think that some increase in the range and quality of services offered by the Union would be possible and consistent with keeping prices as low as possible. Knotholes Bar, for instance, which is under-used at present, could be turned into a Continental-style bar serving tea and coffee, as well as alcoholic drinks and light refreshments. This would be a useful service for part-time students.

I wish to ensure that the union is run by the Board and not just the Management. Too often in the past the Board has allowed itself to be talked into ill-conceived ideas by the Executive Officer. The decision to revoke the Union's overdraft facility and replace it with a \$250,000 loan seems particularly irresponsible when the Union already has a projected deficit this year of \$19,000. This decision by a previous Board (in December 1979) will mean either higher prices or fewer services to members in order to pay the interest on this loan - \$35,000-\$40,000 this year - and could also cause cash flow problems.



ANTHONY HACKETT

I began my B.A. degree in 1978, and since then I have observed a marked decline in the quality of services provided by the Union. I'd like to see more students enjoying the facilities, better bands (with smaller amps), cheaper beer and cheaper food in the Ref. Moreover it would be nice to see issues decided in terms of merit, rather than on political partisan lines.



SANDY TIFFIN

Cottage roster worker 1978-9
Welfare Officer: 1979
Editor Woroni: 1980
O'Week Director: 1981

Throughout my time at ANU, I have generally been involved in student politics the women's movement and the Cannabis legalisation movement. I am presently a 4th year, part-time arts student, and I'm also involved with Women on Campus, Rouge and working with the Environment Centre and actively participating in the Nutrition Society.

I hope my concern for improving the quality of life for students is clearly apparent, and I would regard my election to the Union Board as another area in which I would hope to be of use to students who are a major % of Union members, in protecting their interests.



IAN JACKSON

The Union Board of Management is the governing body of the Union, and is responsible for formulating management policy. We need well-informed and active members on the Board to ensure that our best interests are represented.

Four of us are running in the hope of representing Union members. They are Katrina Edwards, Patrick Meaney, Sandy Tiffin and myself. We believe that we can provide a strong, intelligent and independent voice on the board.

This year, my fourth at ANU, I am a part-time student, and this experience should help me support better catering to the needs of part-timers. I am strongly in support of member control of the Union, and would work to ensure that all expenditure provides the best value for Union members. Importantly, I undertake to attend meetings, and work for the interests of members. I am not a WORONI editor.



LLOYD JONES

I am enrolled in the B.A. LL.B. course. I began my studies in 1977. In 1980 I deferred so as to study Mandarin at University in Taiwan. I have not been especially active in student affairs, however in 1978 I served on the Asian Studies Faculty Review Committee and in 1979 I was a member of the Toad Hall governing body.



DAVID TURNER

B.A. student, 1972-76
Grad. Dip Rec. S.C.A.E. 1978-9
Union Activities Officer 1979-81.

I believe that my long experience of the student condition combined with a detailed knowledge of Union affairs places me in a unique position to help all members of the Union. A dissatisfaction with current Board perspectives; divided as they often seem between two antagonistic groups whose gods are respectively accountability and Socialism leads me to make a stand. I feel certain that there is a middle ground to be found with a vision of what ought to be and a notion of what is achievable. It is on this middle ground that I firmly stand.

ELECTIONS

Eleven nominations have been accepted, a ballot will be held to decide four (4) members of the Union Board of Management.

Every person who was, at the close of nominations (i.e. 12.30pm Friday, 20th March, 1981) an ordinary or life member of the Union is eligible to vote at the election, except a person suspended from membership.

Polling will take place in the Union Building, downstairs foyer, from Tuesday, 7th April, 1981 to Friday, 10th April, 1981 inclusive, between the hours of 11am and 6.30pm each day.



PATRICK MEANEY

B.A./L.L.B. II student
Vice President and Media Officer ALPSC.

I am a regular user of all the Union facilities and realise the importance the Union plays in student life for students living both on and off campus whether they be F/T or P/T Mature Age. I would attempt to see that changes are made which are realistic in relation to the Union's role and limitations. I think user feedback is very important to see how facilities can be improved and extended to make them more comfortable and convenient. The introduction of a broader variety of video games (some people don't like Asteroids and Moon Cresta), the upgrading of the Sandwich Bar facilities and the extension of hours of opening for the Refectory, so that Mature Age part-time students get an opportunity to have something to eat after lectures, are issues I would be interested in looking into.

I would also wish to maintain the prices in the Bar and the Refectory at a level where students can afford to use them regularly. I would want to see that the Union retains its number of student employees at the same level and that students continue to be employed by it.



ROBERT PATCH

1981 - Editor of WORONI

In 1980 I completed the third year of a combined B.Ec/LLB degree with a sub-major in Accounting. The Union is a business enterprise and should operate as such. I believe that my knowledge of Economics, Accounting and Law will bring a degree of professionalism to the Union Board. I have attended several Board meetings and reported on them in WORONI. I intend to ensure that the Board gets down to the business of running the Union - eliminating the petty politics and personality fighting that currently takes up most of the Board's time.



TIM WARD

Litt. B. (Political Science) - 2nd year.
1st year Rep. Political Science Dept. Comm, 1976, Member, R.S.A. Executive 1979-80
Delegate, A.U.S. Annual Council, 1980.

I feel that the Union must offer a wider range of services and entertainment so as to cater for as many individuals and groups as possible. We must attempt to satisfy part-timers, postgraduates and inmates of the halls and colleges to a greater degree and provide entertainment of as diverse a variety as possible.



ASHLEY TAYLOR

I have no special policy objectives to advance in my candidature for the Board. Each particular issue arising should, I feel, be judged against the general principles of sound and responsible management of Union business especially given the large sums of student monies expended each year through the Union's activities. Although I am not a student, I am a life member of the Union of three years standing and have been employed in the Central Mail Room of the University for the last ten years and in that time through personal contact with Union members and involvement in Union affairs have built up a considerable body of experience in terms of the necessary ends and means of Union management.



GORDON TAYLOR

The Union is in the doldrums. In particular entertainment at the Union is in poor shape. From being one of Canberra's premier music venues, we are slowly but surely sliding into mediocrity. The decline needs to be halted. Music nights should be better planned rather than the present haphazard jumping from one idea to the next. What ever happened to the lunchtime concerts of previous years on Thursdays in the Union Courtyard.

There are several other issues which need to be tackled. Part-time jobs at the Union should go to the people who need them, that's us - students. People who ceased to be students eons ago, and who already have several other jobs, should not get jobs before students.

I would also attempt to bring some environmental consciousness to the Board. For example, why have we recently changed to dispensing sugar in highly resources wasteful paper bags. In an organisation such as ours, the executive (the Board) and the paid employees should be clearly separate so as to prevent cries of bias and skulduggery. Consequently David Turner (Activities Officer) nominating for this election presents a very dangerous precedent. This should be prevented from happening.

My political outlook is left, but unlike other candidates, do not represent any narrow vested interest group. I have been a union member for four years, this and participation in campaigns at university provide the knowledge and experience needed for the job.

RAPE IN WAR

Women have been marching in Anzac Day Parades since at least 1977, to protest about rape – both in war, and in peace-time. In Canberra in 1978, 20 women marched, though no arrests were made. In 1980, 16 women attempted to lay a wreath at the cenotaph, 14 were arrested as they attempted to disperse following a confrontation with police who found that the onlookers would become violent!

Not satisfied with (wrongfully) arresting the women, they continued to insult them as they were being processed. The first trial was a farce; as if the cards aren't already stacked against women in our law courts, the presiding judge (T.D. Nicholl) was an ex-airforce R.S.L. member! His verdict (liberally sprinkled with misogynist comments) in which three women were sentenced to jail for a month, and the rest were fined \$200, was greatly criticized by women's, civil liberties, and union groups.

However, the case was dismissed in the Supreme Court in early January. This year, more women intend to show that we will not be silenced or intimidated by past attempts to prevent us expressing our feelings about rape. Our society honours the soldiers but-for too long the women victims of war have been forgotten.

Rape has always been an integral part of warfare, cutting across all boundaries of nationality, country and type of war and perpetrated by both the victors and the vanquished. Though rape was within the Ancient Greeks code of war, today it is declared a criminal act under the Hague Convention's international rules of war. Yet rape still persists as a common activity and this outlawing has only meant that very occasionally soldiers are forced to stand trial and even less frequently are convicted. Despite the fact that rape in war is usually shrouded by a conspiracy of silence there does exist some documentation about the role that it has played in the wars of the twentieth century.

World War I:

Rape was an intrinsic part of the "campaign of terror" (Toynbee) undertaken by the Germans in the initial invasion of France and Belgium.

World War II

Not surprisingly rape was employed by Germans and Japanese to achieve their ultimate objective of the total humiliation of those they classified as "inferior persons" since it is an act often employed by men to assert their superior sexual and economic position with respect to women. There are numerous accounts of Jewish women who were tortured and raped by German soldiers both in their own country and in those that were invaded, particularly Russia, Poland and France, many of which came to light at the Nuremberg Trials.

The 1946 trials of Tokyo revealed an incident of systematic rape – the Rape of Nanking – which occurred when the Japanese invaded Nanking. The military tribunal concluded that "approximat-

ely 20,000 cases of rape occurred within the city during the first month of occupation".

It is important to remember that rape was not limited to the Fascist forces, and some information has been collected on the rape of German women by the victorious allies. Whether this was an act of retaliation, or to reinforce their positions as victors, it remains as an expression of contempt for women, and a denial of women as individuals.

Bangladesh

The rape of the Bengali women by the invading Pakistani soldiers drew international attention. Some estimates are as high as 400,000 for the number of women, who were systematically raped in the nine months of conflict. However, this was just the beginning of the humiliation and pain inflicted upon the women. As a further consequence they suffered venereal disease, unwanted pregnancies, and social ostracization as "defiled" women.

Vietnam:

Although rape occurs throughout a war, it is usually only the more sensational incidences which come to public knowledge, as in the case of the My Lai massacre. Inquiries about the massacre uncovered a number of stories of rape and rape-murder of which one squadron leader said "That's an everyday affair, you can nail just about everybody on that – at least once. The guys are human, man."

The South Vietnamese forces also drew public attention when the Lon Nol government officially protested the

looting and raping which occurred in all the Cambodian villages invaded in 1970.

Whilst the US Army records show a number of court martial convictions for rape and sexual assault, one can by no means believe that these would account for most of the crimes committed. Given that it is believed that only about 20 percent of rapes are actually reported in the US, how many would be reported in Vietnam where if (and it's a big if) a victim survived, she knew no English, had no recourse to the law, and was just an enemy "gook"? Although an occasional incidence was reported by fellow soldiers, this was a rarity since, as one Vietnam veteran said, "You don't dare. Next time you're out in the field you won't come back."

Australian troops in the last century have fought in: South Africa, China, World War I, World War II – including Malaya, Borneo and Papua and New Guinea, Korea and Vietnam. They have been part of the peace keeping forces in Lebanon and Vanuatu, and Australian mercenaries have fought in Angola and Zimbabwe. How many women were raped then?

There are many different theories as to why rape occurs in war. Many of them are based on the erroneous assumption that it is a result of man's uncontrollable sexual drive for which the usual 'outlets' were not available. It is argued that when killing is not only sanctioned but regarded as heroic by one's government or cause, the distinction between it and other forms of violence is lost and thus rape is an inevitable aspect of war. But rape is different from bombing, loot-

ing burning and torture under interrogation, though it does contain elements of these.

Since women do not have individual identities, but are defined by the men to whom they 'belong' (i.e. husbands, fathers etc.) they may be used as a means of attacking those men. Thus we find that during war men rape the enemy's women as a means of destroying the enemy's morale and as retaliation against enemy forces who assaulted 'their' women. As such a tool, rape is an important part of war propaganda. For the losing side, rape is a means by which men establish that they are not powerless, and can maintain their self-esteem, as rape is an exercise of power over women.

Rape is, however, not just a symptom of war, but rather a "familiar act with a familiar excuse", in which men display their contempt for women. As such rape continues in peace time as an abhorrent and unequal aspect of male-female relations.

This year in Canberra, women from all over Australia, including trade unionists, students, teachers, environmentalists, church groups and other will participate in our own memorial to those many women assaulted, raped and killed throughout the centuries, particularly in war.

Contact (062) 47 3264 or (062) 48 6197 for more information. Or you may write to Women Against Rape, PO Box 14, Lyncham, ACT.

Donations are also most welcome to build a bigger movement of Women Against Rape.



march in memory of women raped in war:

Gerrilong Gardens Reid 9-30

LOVE

based on 2XX Science Program on Love, Oct. 6 1980, repeated March 19, 1981.

Love is "just a four-letter word" conveniently used to label a number of human needs. Unlike liking which follows a certain pattern so that it is possible to predict the type of person you will probably like, love is unpredictable and often totally irrational.

Despite the huge emphasis placed on love by our culture and way of life, we really know very little about it. What we do know is often distorted and our perception of love is greatly influenced by people around us and the media which shamelessly exploits the concept of love to sell more products.

Love has a universal, popular appeal and recent scientific studies have provoked great interest and although they have not led to any monumental revelations, new light has been shed on the topic and some of the myths have been clarified. There are three primary types of love and most people have a preference for one particular type. To be compatible, two people should prefer the same type of love. The first is Eros which is characterised by immed-

L'amour

iate physical attraction, sensuality, intimacy and rapport; Ludos is playful, hedonistic and free of commitment and the third type is Storge which is affectionate, companionate and devoid of passion. This type is often found in a long-term relationship.

A recent article in Forum Magazine distinguishes between passionate and companionate love. The strong feeling of passion often found at the beginning of a relationship is relatively short-lived; lasting a maximum of 30 months. After this time it is either replaced by companionate love or the relationship breaks up - having burnt itself out. Some people will drift on, always chasing the ultimate passionate experience.

Our expectations of love are sometimes unrealistic; especially if they

are influenced by some of the women's magazines and Barbara Cartland novels. This type of propaganda tells us that the starry-eyed, mad passion will last forever and that sex will never be anything other than an earth-shattering, mind-blowing experience every time. Unrealistic attitudes and expectations of love are probably a factor in the rising divorce rates. Concurrently, there has been a greater awareness of what we should expect love to be and we are gradually adopting a more practical, realistic approach to love. Vast social changes, especially in the past ten years, are altering our views on marriage and love which no longer means total sacrifice and submission of the woman or man. We are accepting that love does not always last forever - people are getting divorced, aren't they;

Generally in a long-term relationship there is some degree of commitment and passion. Ideally there should be a willingness to express feelings openly and honestly and to use sex and love in constructive not isolating, destructive ways. Communication, though, is one of the greatest problems in a relationship. Most people are afraid to be close and open. This attitude is reinforced by the media who talk about sex, violence, divorce and rapes rather than intimacy.

A recent survey of 1300 people showed that for most people emotional closeness is more important than sexual intimacy. Achieving it is a different matter - emotional intimacy is elusive for most people because they avoid it by not committing themselves and not taking risks. This course of action is effective in protecting a self-image and to keep from getting hurt but it makes it impossible to attain what is most desired.

Some physiological basis for love has been found by research into brain surgery or pituitary deficiency patients. These people do not know passionate love even though they experience a wide range of other emotions. This observation led to the suggestion that neurological love pathways exist which transmit a message, or the presence in our bodies of chemicals such as phenyl-ethanamine which is related to the amphetamines. This hypothesis is supported by the 'high' brought on by love which is similar to an amphetamine-induced high and the withdrawal symptoms felt when we fall out of love. Many people experience a craving for chocolate at this stage, which is high in phenyl-ethanamine.

Another theory which is rather widely held is the equity theory. This believes that people fall in love with those people whom they perceive to be as equally attractive. This is a form of self-flattery and positive reinforcement.

Is love special or just like any other emotion? Emotions are transitory, so if love is in this class, the concept of the eternal flame of undying love is a myth and those who search for it will be disappointed.

Many people rush into a relationship before they are ready. This often happens with romantic, glowing, youthful first love, but is also found more frequently in second marriages or long term relationships when loneliness seems an unbearable prospect to face. These relationships generally do not have enough basis because the necessary steps of getting to know each other which take time, have been skipped.

Sex is an important part of relationships. A relationship based on sex which leads to marriage can be a trap because sexual compatibility does not necessarily mean emotional or intellectual compatibility and intimacy on this level may not be achieved.

We fall in love with someone similar or "opposites attract" according to two popular theories. The 'similar' theory is supported by what little research has been done. Humour plays an important part in a relationship and it is known that there is definitely not enough room for two comedians.

Love is the present. It is mature, lasting and altruistic. Our past love and other people's love are only infatuations. Each time it is the real thing. One of the reasons we keep searching for love and have so much faith in it is that it offers hope and promises so much. We can lose ourselves in our dreams and fantasies

in a world of our own creation, something we have not been allowed to do since childhood. Love brings out the best in us and the worst. We can be on the same plane as the angels and then sinking in despair. Love is irrational and fortunately we do not know much about it - we are given the opportunity to keep learning and experimenting.

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EXHIBITION AND SALE of FINE ART REPRODUCTIONS

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2XX POWER INCREASE

IF you are still having to strain your ears and transistor radios to pick up 2XX at night it's not because we haven't been trying.

Since the inception of the power increase campaign 2XX has received spectacular support from the community. In addition to the many hundreds of individuals who have shown their support by signing the petition, several community groups have written to the Minister for Communications, such as the Ethnic Broadcasting Council, the ACT Council for Cultural Societies, the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union, the Canberra School of Music, and the ACT Trades and Labour Council. Local politicians Ken Fry, Ros Kelly, Susan Ryan and Steven Lusher have also been firm in their views that 2XX should get a power increase as have nearby local authorities the Queanbeyan Council and the Yarrowlunla Shire Council. Most importantly, the only elected body representing Canberra, the House of Assembly, passed a resolution in its final session for 1980 recommending that 2XX be permitted a three-month transmitting at one kilowatt using its present omnidirectional antenna.

Earlier applications to the Department of Communications for a power increase to one kilowatt (at the moment we broadcast at 300 watts) had been refused by the Department unless we installed a directional antenna on the grounds that we may interfere with other stations sharing our frequency. The estimated cost of installing a directional antenna range from \$50,000 to \$200,000 which you, as subscribers, will know is well beyond our financial means.

So, armed with enormous community support, a delegation from 2XX consisting of the Station Co-ordinator, the Chief Engineer, and the Chairperson of the 2XX Board of Management met with representatives of the Department of Communications. The Department remained adamant that 2XX could not increase its power above 300 watts using its present omnidirectional antenna. It also rejected the request for a test transmission at one kilowatt to prove whether we did or did not interfere with other stations on the grounds that there was no provision for it in the Broadcasting Television Act. But one result of the

enormous amount of correspondence in support of the power increase was to make the Department very aware of our financial plight. It was suggested that 2XX meet with their technical section to try and work out a low cost solution.

Now, after several meetings, some alternatives have been looked into. These include becoming 2XXX (i.e. broadcast on the FM band) installing translators (i.e. relay aerials) sharing an existing directional antenna, sharing with another public radio station or even building a directional antenna out of coathangers. Some of these alternatives have proved impractical or still too expensive but we feel something can be worked out if we can keep up the pressure on the Department of Communications. We would like you to write, even if you have written before, to the Minister for Communications, Ian Sinclair, at Parliament House demanding that Canberra's Community radio station 2XX be allowed to reach the community it is meant to serve, demanding that 2XX be allowed to increase its transmitting power to one kilowatt and, if this is not possible using the existing directional antenna, that the Department of Communications devise a low-cost, viable alternative. We also need the support of the community groups to which you belong, don't forget to tell them to write too.

Let's make sure that 2XX can be heard by all those members of the community who want to.

PUBLIC RADIO

1008

APRIL DATES.....

WED 8th The delightful blues/swing sounds of **THE FERAL KATZ**

THUR 9th **JOBLESS ACTION BENEFIT**
with The Nicest People plus **TUFFAXE**

SAT 11th *Laughing Clowns* + SYDNEY SUPPORT

WED 15th Live Ska ... **NAUGHTY RHYTHMS**

SAT 18th LOCAL LUNACY with the "new-look" **FRAMED**
and **THE YOUNG DOCTEURS**

TUES 21st Returning from France folk singer **DENNIS TRACEY**

* SPECIAL ANZAXX CONCERT - **BUSHWACKERS**

THURSDAY 23rd - **ERIC BOGLE** 8pm

- **TREVOR LUCAS** \$7 \$6

* NOTE: ANU ARTS CENTRE

WED 22nd **SKA/REGGAE NITE AT THE CIVIC**

SAT 25th **Civic Au Go Go** 3 Melbourne bands

LIVE AT THE CIVIC

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION PROGRAMME

Every Tuesday afternoon, at 6pm, 2XX broadcasts a half hour show that is produced by students from the ANU. The programme focuses on providing a summary, with limited discussion, of the major issues that have arisen in the previous week. On special occasions (such as elections) the programme may give some time to detailed discussion. The S.A. programme also provides space for announcements, by clubs and societies of meetings and activities that are planned.

There is no formal policy about the format of OUR programme. Most of the students helping to produce it are new to 2XX and are gradually learning to use the medium of radio. It's a lot

of fun as there are lots of presentation techniques that are being tried! Everyone is welcome, yes that means YOU!! And you can learn a lot too!!

We are still trying to find a suitable time for production. Details are available in the Students' Association offices. Perhaps you may be able to help produce the programme. Try to listen to it when it is broadcast. Your views and advice are always welcome.

To submit material for the programme you need only walk into the S.A. and leave it with Di Riddell, or Jeffery Dalton.

Greg Falk.

SUBSCRIBE TO 2XX

Post to Radio 2XX, PO Box 4, Caberra ACT
(please make chques payable to Radio 2XX)

I enclose the annual subscription rate of

\$10 Student subscription (for students,
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\$25 Regular subscription

\$50 Institutional subscription.

. Plus an optional donation of \$.....

. Contact the station about gift subscriptions.

Name:

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This subscription entitles you to the 2XX Newsletter, special enrolment arrangements for all 2XX course work broadcasts and the pleasure of supporting 2XX Community Radio.

WOT, NO POETS!

Preamble

SOME of you who red my article "Folly is where you find it" in the O-week issue, I've been told, didn't notice the asterisk after my name. You were therefore somewhat mystified until you came to the end, and lighted on the footnote the asterisk referred you to. Well, having red the footnote you'll now know that "SRI" stands for Spelling Reform step 1 (eny, redy, sed, etc.), as used in this article.

But that may be all you know about it. If you thirst for more, ring or write to me - see phone book - and I'll send you a pamphlet *Start Now*, explaining SRI's rationale, and a current issue of the newsletter *Spelling Action*, reporting what the Spelling Action Society is doing. You can also slake your thirst by reading on.

The reproach

WHEN two learned scholars aver that English spelling comes close to being optimal (quoted by my first article), you'll gather that some people oppose its reform. Not having a leg to stand on, they mainly keep trotting out objections that have been made for 200 years or longer, and have been refuted for just as long. Refuting these stale objections agen and agen is boring, oh so boring.

Welcome relief from the monotony was once provided by a certain Nigel Jackson in the *Melbourne Herald*, who began by telling us that "No greater disservice could be done to the English-speaking people than to interfere with the traditional spelling of their language."

Really, now, I can think of some great disservices, political and economic for instance, compared with which even losing our language altogether would be a trifle; so can you, I'm sure. Once agen an opponent, who to be consistent should show awareness of the significance of words, shows insted a conspicuous lack of it.

We were also told that spelling reform "would lessen the beauty and variety of English, so making it less suitable for poetry and the expression of profound and subtle feeling and thoughts."

Prosaically, I wonder if a single great poem would be affected, or a single profound or subtle feeling or thought. Why not tell us one? Finally,

"Our children need to be protected from the fads of the 'reformers' (none of whom appear to be recognized poets) rather than from the priceless heritage of their language."

Unwittingly, I'm sure, he implies that the priceless heritage of English is something that children need, to some extent at least, to be protected from. (Or is his thought too profound and subtle for a Philistine like me to grasp?) But apart from that, what's my reaction to this opponent?

Why, he's like a breth of fresh air! After the musty objections we've heard for so long, he clears the cobwebs with an absolutely original one. Though it is rather a *reproach*: none of us are recognized poets. If it be so, it is a grievous fault.

But who is this lurking in the background, thumbing a manuscript, itching to declaim? He seldom writes and seldom is red, as even of the greatest can be sed. Unrecognized in high society, but still no mute inglorious Milton he. For listen:



Itching to declaim

The bawdy old Bishop of Buckingham -

er, no, not that one -

The car is behaving so rumly,
They look at the engine so glumly,
For the gasket's not tight,
And they can't put it right,
Poor Lumley and Cholmondeley and Bottomley.

So we do have a poet, though not of the recognized.

Bersting into vurse

WHAT an understatement, to write that "we do have a poet"! Only one? Far from it; the SAS is crawling with poets!

To be sure they are "not of the recognized". Moreover most of them don't *want* to be recognized, a modesty dictated perhaps by prudence, lest their poems be held agenst them. (Did you know that when the police warned Peter de Vries that anything he sed would be held agenst him, he sed "Sophia Loren"?) Out of respect for the modesty of the authors, all the effusions that follow are to be credited to that prolific author Anon.

The early bards began to sing of SRI some years ago. One of them, who teaches English at a high school, gave his students notes on rational spelling that led up to SRI and concluded

And now that you've red these notes through,
I suggest we rebel, you tough;
For they're chiefly designed
To impress on your migned
The mischief that spelling can dough.

Another bard was inspired by a letter on the tragedy of spelling in *The Sydney Morning Herald*:

SIR, - In SMH a brave school hed
on January 30 sed
how tortuous and scandalous
and torturing and vandalous
our Dark Age, unsound screed appears,
how schools of English smell of tears
and tender brains rebel for years
with scorn or sullenness or fears.
The best reform plans can't outshine
H. Lingren's, published '69.
(I gess it has the edge on mine!)
Step one: Since most plans published yet
agree the vowel sound as in "bet"
should always be inscribed as "e"
like "lepard berries hefer", he
ses eny writer should ensure
his typist knows the ruddy score
by ringing round in red each word
that's spelt anew where this sound's heard
He shows why this choice should come first;
why consonant reforms are worst.
This "SRI" will soon be known.
Then "SR2" must take the throne -
the second step, picked out by men
across the world who wield the pen
(and guides to this he gives agen).
If you print this I ask you please
leave all my red-ringed words their "e"s.

But neither the beauty nor the profundity of these verses moved the editor into publishing it.

Those who like word-play like to compose sentences in which the 13 ways of writing short "e" are crammed into the fewest possible words. One such sentence, with SRI spellings substituted, is

Greenwich frend ses, "Thems gestic sed bery eny led lepard, hemorrhaging hefers, etc."

Such sentences tend to be cryptic, though not in the same class as the shortest sentences containing all 26 letters such as "Cwm, fjord-bank glyphs vext quiz..." (The spellings *Greenwich* and *Thems* are exercises of poetic licence. Changes in proper names must await legal sanction.)

Similarly to the word-players, some of our versifiers like to get in an abundance of SRI words:

Draw a breth for progress,
Tred abrest ahead.
Fight agenst old spelling,
Better "red" than "read".

Bery "feather", "pheasant",
"Fethered Pheasant"'s best.
Tell your frends of SRI,
Be your host or gest.

Write of pleasant wether,
Medow's hevvy dew,
Helthy hefer's heven.
These are ment for you.

Spred the words at brekfast,
Mesure them in bed,
Dream of welth and tresure,
Better "ded" than "dead".



A fine poetic frenzy

Certain anniversaries used to be the occasions for obligatory poems by the Poet Laureate - they made him work for his butt of Canary wine and other perks. But nowadays an anniversary is a common pretext for all sorts of poets to exercise their art. That of the SAS was no exception:

The SAS began its run
With southern spring - September 1 -
The year was seven one to boot
An SRI mnemonic. Cute?
Our membership in this first year
Was more than seven one - down here.
Sir Mark, our sponsor, then was made
State Governor in Adelaide.
Our trustee, Doug in ACT,
Took part in Whitlam's ministry,
While Ivor F, school counsellor,
Went to the polls to bounce the law.

Other events besides the anniversary get commemorated too, as you see.

The hero of the last of these events also got a poem all to himself:

Sed Mr F, "O I can C
How English spelling out 2 B.
U vote 4 me, L, we'll have fun
Publicising SRI."

X-PE guide and language wit,
We're proud of F, he's done his bit.
In SAS for life he is.
Y worry? Cheer! Hooray! G wiz!

One of the poets sed of himself and the others, "Awful! This is the kind of character attracted to your new approach to spelling reform!" But a good cause doesn't of necessity inspire good poetry. The poets themselves know well that though their cause is good, their works don't compare with those of Keats and Shelley, and if eny Poet Laureate from Dryden to Masefield were to read this article, he'd turn in his grave.

SERIOUSLY, though, we do have a genuine poet in our ranks (and others are sympathetic). Mark O'Connor used to be a tutor in English at the ANU, but boldly resigned and set out to earn his bred and butter as a full-time writer. So far he's had two collections of poems published: *Reef Poems* (QUP) and *The Eating Tree* (A & RO. Staunch supporter of SRI as he is, he uses it throughout both books. *There's* an example for you. *There's* an example for YOU!

by Harry Lindgren

SPELLING
REFORM
NEEDS
YOU!



USE SRI!

SOCIALISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY CONFERENCE



SOCIALISM AND HOMOSEXUALITY CONFERENCE
APRIL 25 - 26
FORESTERS HALL RMIT

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EMPLOYED \$7.
UNEMPLOYED, STUDENTS \$4

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ADDRESS.....

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3053

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ADAM CARR
CORRECT LINE GRAPHICS
(03) 663 1671

STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION MEETING!

WEDNESDAY NIGHT
8-00 p.m. 8 April
Union Bistro

PAT SORBY

Friends, relatives, famuli, acquaintances, proteges,
admirers (lovers?), compatriots, soul mates, fiefs

of

PATRICIA SORBY

are invited, implored, begged, commanded
to attend a
dinner, ceilidh, gaudy, do, muu-muu, luau, nosh-up, rort

at BRUCE HALL

on FRIDAY, 24 APRIL 1981

7.00 for 7.30pm

DINNER - Students \$6.00 each
Others \$14.00 each.

Members of the above species attending and those
unable to attend are asked to subscribe, donate, proffer,
tender, imburse, make available, specie, currency, money
for a gift, memento, presentation.

Diana Riddell 49 2212 or Colin Plowman 49 2690.
will be pleased to take your money.



beaks

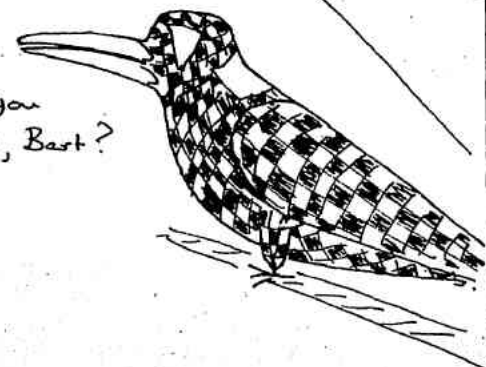
BEAKS 3-4



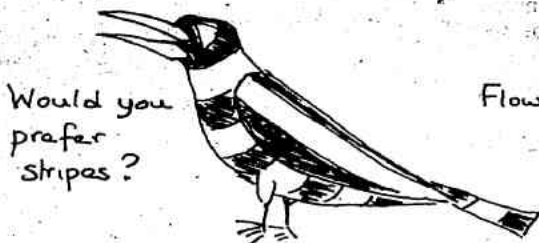
You look
funny,
Sal.



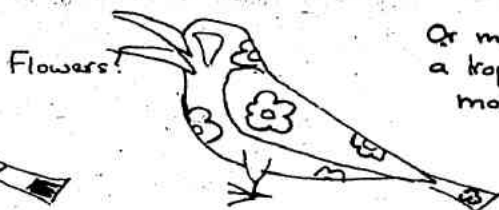
Are you off-
colour?



Don't you
like it, Bart?

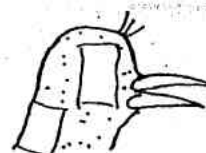
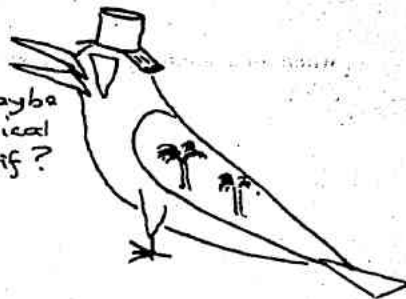


Would you
prefer
stripes?



Flowers?

Or maybe
a tropical
mottif?



You've got
Legionnaires'
Disease,
Sal.



Straight from
the air-
conditioning.



Do you feel an
irresistible urge
to take over an
RSL club?



I've been
censored,
Bart.



They reckon
I'm maggist.



Then why wasn't
I censored,
too?



Apparantly you're
a bit of a gray
area.

The wars the world forgot

David Bradbury, *Public Enemy No. 1*
David Bradbury, *Frontline*.

It is no longer surprising to see capacity audiences at screenings of Australian films. The enthusiastic patronage of Australian cinema is the most significant feature of the phenomenon which is the revival of the Australian film industry. David Bradbury's achievement is that he has extended this revival to documentary films. Audiences come to see his works in their own right and not because they might as well before the main feature starts.

Bradbury's latest films, *Public Enemy No. 1* and *Frontline*, have just had a successful run at the Boulevard cinema as part of the 'Electric Shadows' series. *Public Enemy No. 1* is about Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist who has spent much of his life writing about wars — the Second World War, the Cold War, the Korean War and the war in Vietnam. What is unusual about Wilfred Burchett is that all his working life his aim has been to redress the balance of Western opinion by putting the other side's point of view. This is why the Australian government regarded him as a public enemy (until Labor won office).

Frontline is set against the background of the Vietnam War but this time, as seen through the camera of Neil Davis. Davis is an Australian cameraman who somehow managed to survive for eleven years on the South Vietnamese frontline and, as if that were not enough, to capture on film much of what he saw.

It hardly seems appropriate to discuss these films on the cinematographic level. The messages they carry are clearly too important to dwell on the medium. But this much has to be said: Bradbury's greatest virtue as a film-maker is that he has the synthesizing and editing skills to bring his viewers into as close a



proximity to this film's subject-matter as seems possible. One other point, Neil Davis has put down on film some stunning images. The quality of Davis' footage alone makes *Frontline* worth seeing.

Frontline is built up around several key themes — the horror and suffering of war on the one hand and on the other, the heroism and comradeship which war engenders. Another prominent theme is Neil Davis' remarkable commitment to his profession, to the ethics of journalism. The film succeeds because Bradbury succeeds, to a great extent, in setting up these various themes in tension with one another; rather than treating them in isolation as discrete observations about the experience of war in Vietnam.

In *Public Enemy No. 1* the focus is not so much on the experience of war as on Burchett's understanding of the politics of war. Burchett is a man with a deep moral commitment to wars of liberation. What this film shows is that moral convictions are in the end inadequate terms in which to render the complexities of politics. In other words, a private morality cannot be faithfully translated into a political philosophy. 'Uncle Ho' was not just an endearing old man who loved his people, he was also a ruthless strategist and consummate politician; the population of Kampuchea was decimated not by the forces of imperialism but by Communists allegedly fighting a people's war. . . .

Ultimately, perhaps the hardest thing to accept about the wars in South-East Asia, indeed about human conflict in general, is not the misery which it brings to human beings but that somewhere along the line the sense of it all is lost.

Frontline will be screened again by the ANU Film Group at the Coombs Theatre, 12 July 7.30 pm.

Mariusz Podleska.

PROFILE



FLYING CARPET

WORONI EDITORS NOT PERFECT

In a recent interview with the Woroni editors, Time Magazine's ace reporter, Hugh Moore, revealed the amazing fact that the editors are not in fact perfect, as previously rumoured. The following interview was conducted after

Mr Moore was blindfolded and driven to the editors' secret hideout, some four hours drive from Canberra.

The blindfold was removed, and I was bundled out of the old green Mercedes, into the cool evening air of the Australian bush. Although it was dark, I could tell that the area was wooded, I kept walking into trees. Kangaroos pooh crunched then slurped underfoot. A fire glowed ahead. As we approached I noticed four figures huddling around the fire in threadbare blankets.

When first approached they sprang up and leveled what appeared to be elephant guns, but once our identity was revealed these creatures of the night, resumed their depressed and forlorn disposition around the feeble flicker of flame.

Hugh Moore: How now, you dark and secret midnight hags?
Eds: Don't ask!

Hugh: Why do you flee the ANU after you bring out each edition of the paper?
Eds: Well, we broke our election promise, it's a long story, but long stories bore audiences — so does Woroni, some say — but that's another story. What was the question? Oh yes — well you see, we're not perfect.

Hugh: Wot! Not perfect.

Ed: SSh! Don't say it too loud, THEY might hear.

Hugh: They? Who's they?
Eds: A good question. Who *are* they?
Hugh: Could be some one who lurks around the dark corners of campus handing out lurid leaflets advocating the compulsory wearing of T-shirts by the editors which bear the slogan, Woroni Editor — 'SHIT ON ME!'

Eds: Yes it could indeed!

Hugh: Is it true you are paranoid? Do you really believe Woroni to be so offensive that you need to high tail it to the bush every second Wednesday? Or is it because some people resent the fact the Left no longer control Woroni?

Eds: No, No, Yes.

Hugh: How long do you have to stay in the bush?

Eds: Four days for a pro-life article, three days for a Liberal article of over 10 words, two days for a strong-line editorial comment and half a day for every non-leftist letter published.
Hugh: What happens when you aren't able to include all articles in one edition — and you have to leave an article until the next edition?

Eds: We stay in the bush for a month?

Hugh: Do you attend S.A. meetings?

Eds: Yes — but we often go in disguise

— or if things are really hot — we go in our new acid proof suits. And we're in the pooh for this too. Yes pooh number 46,531, misappropriation of Woroni funds for buying acid and flak-proof suits for the editors and their spouse!

Hugh: Is it true you have acquired an Alsatian to protect yourselves and your property?
Eds: No this is utterly false and wrong. We would never employ an Alsatian to protect ourselves. There is absolutely no need to have an Alsatian.

Hugh: Why's that?
Eds: We've got a German Shepherd.
Hugh: Do you think you will survive — as editors I mean, until the end of the year?

Eds: Well, I think I can safely say that we are fairly secure for the foreseeable future.

Hugh: And how long is that?
Eds: Aw, well 'bout twenty minutes.
Hugh: Well thank you for the interview, With regard to the last edition, when do you think it will be safe to return to Canberra?

Eds: Well, going on the score rating we gave you, should be back in town in time for the turn of the century. After all, woroni new here.

Sue Donim
and Hugh Moore,
Time Magazine.

Woroni Vol.33 No. 4 page 17



AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL IN EL SALVADOR

The human rights situation in El Salvador has deteriorated sharply in recent months. Amnesty International is seriously concerned and fears a further increase in summary execution, torture and abduction by government forces as civil conflict continues between guerillas and the government. Of some 8,000 Salvadorians estimated to have been killed during the past year, many are known to have been the victims of extrajudicial execution by the armed forces. Peasants and young people appear to be particular targets. Sources in the country say that nearly 3,300 peasants were among those killed for political reasons in 1980.

Despite government claims that those killed by its forces are guerillas and guerilla sympathisers, many victims of torture and death at the hands of the security forces were not generally shown to have any direct involvement in armed guerilla activity.

International attention was captured by the killing on 3 December 1980 of three nuns and a woman missionary, all United States nationals, reported to have been abducted by security forces the previous day. However, in the week after those killings, from 6 to 12 December, according to sources in El Salvador, 144 people were killed, 66 of them by uniformed members of the security forces.

On 17 December 1980, members of the National Guard raided the town of Cojutepeque in the department of San Salvador and killed eight leaders of the Central Campesina Salvadorena (Salvadorian Peasants Organization) who were meeting to discuss plans for

participation in the government's agrarian reform program. There have been similar attacks in the past.

A.I. has received reports that Salvadorian paramilitary squads regularly cross the border into Honduras to attack Salvadorian refugee camps. Inside El Salvador, church sources report that refugees have been taken from camps and killed. On 31 December 1980 soldiers from San Carlos garrison searched the Domus Mariae refugee centre in Mejicanos and took away Marcial Cruz, aged 18. He was later seen at the garrison, and on 9 Jan. was found dead.

Red Cross Clinics have been attacked: on 12 January, troops broke into a clinic in Chalatenango. They killed wounded people being treated there and abducted five young women aged from 14 to 22. On the same day, three men, members of the Baptist Church were seized by security forces in San Salvador as they delivered provisions to the Red Cross. The whereabouts of all the people abducted in these two incidents is unknown.

Killings and "disappearances" of foreign journalists, including journalist John Sullivan, US citizen, who was abducted on 28 December, have been widely reported in the international media; but Salvadorian journalists have also been victims of the armed forces. On 15 January 1981, nine staff members of the newspaper EL INDEPENDIENTE, including journalists Vida Cuadra and Francisco Ramirez Avila, were taken from the newspaper's offices by troops. The Authorities deny that they are in



detention. (On 25 Jan., the newspaper closed down and its director Jorge Pinto took refuge in the Mexican Embassy.)

On 25 January, a leading member of the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, Victor Medrano, aged 29, was abducted from his home by plainclothes members of the National Police. Although he has been seen in the barracks of the National Police in San Salvador, authorities deny that he is in detention and there is very serious concern for his safety. Two other members of the same commission have been killed since the beginning of October last year. One was Maria Magdalena Enriquez, its press secretary who was found dead in a shallow grave about 20 miles from the capital. She was abducted on 3 October 1980 while shopping and appears to have been killed the day after her abduction. Witnesses confirmed that two of the heavily armed men who detained Sra. Enriquez were uniformed members of the National Police. Representatives of the Junta (that headed the government of El Salvador until Dec. 1980) however denied that police carried out the detention and stated that the government "was not implicated" in the matter. The other member of the commission killed was Ramon Valladares Perez, who was shot dead on 26 October, while driving a car in the capital. The El Salvador Human Rights Commission is an independent human rights monitoring group that provides both assistance to victims of human rights abuse and publicises their cases. The Commission's offices have been destroyed by bombings three times last year in the presence of the permanent police guard on the premises. The Commission had reportedly been accused by the president of El Salvador, Ing. Jose Napoleon Duarte, of being "anti-patriotic" a few days before the abduction of Victor Medrano. The offices of the Commission were again surrounded by troops on 18 January and the Commission has seen itself forced to close down.

AI fears that the current wave of extrajudicial killings and "disappearances" will continue to escalate as the Salvadorian security forces use the cover of civil warfare to carry out large-scale killings of young people, peasants and others not shown to be involved in guerilla activities.

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EL SALVADOR —

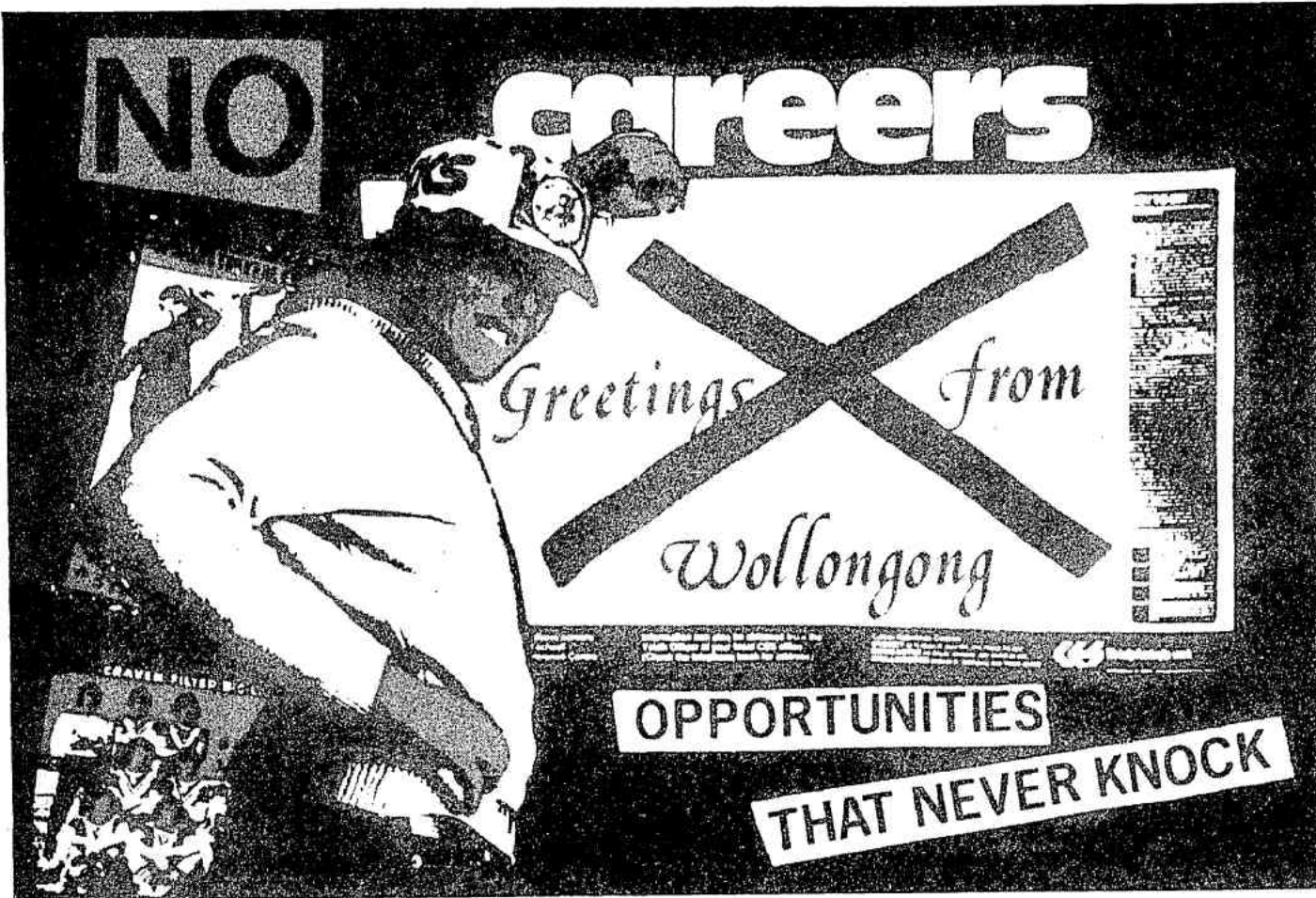
Could it be the Vietnam of the 1980s?
What are the facts?

FILM SCREENING AND INFORMATION FORUM

THURSDAY, April 9: from 12 noon to 1pm.
in Room G 21, Haydon-Allen Building, ANU
OR
repeated the same day at 8pm in Room G 7.
Copland Building, ANU

Admission is FREE. ALL are WELCOME

BITUMEN RIVER GALLERY



"... the art of the past is being mystified by a privileged minority trying to invent a history which can retrospectively justify the role of the ruling classes, and such a justification can no longer make sense in a modern society."

Silkscreen posters reflect the involvement of active people in the community. It's participating, it's our lives shown by ourselves, not through the distortion of those who seek to mystify us. It is a print medium that is easily accessible to all people whether they've had experience or not.

Not only do posters directly get out information through the streets but also gather support and incentive from others involved in working towards non-exploitative relationships between people, through getting together ourselves, getting out our own posters, our own newspapers, work and food co-operatives. Supporting each other through our own media breaks down the myths about the media and challenges the existing order.

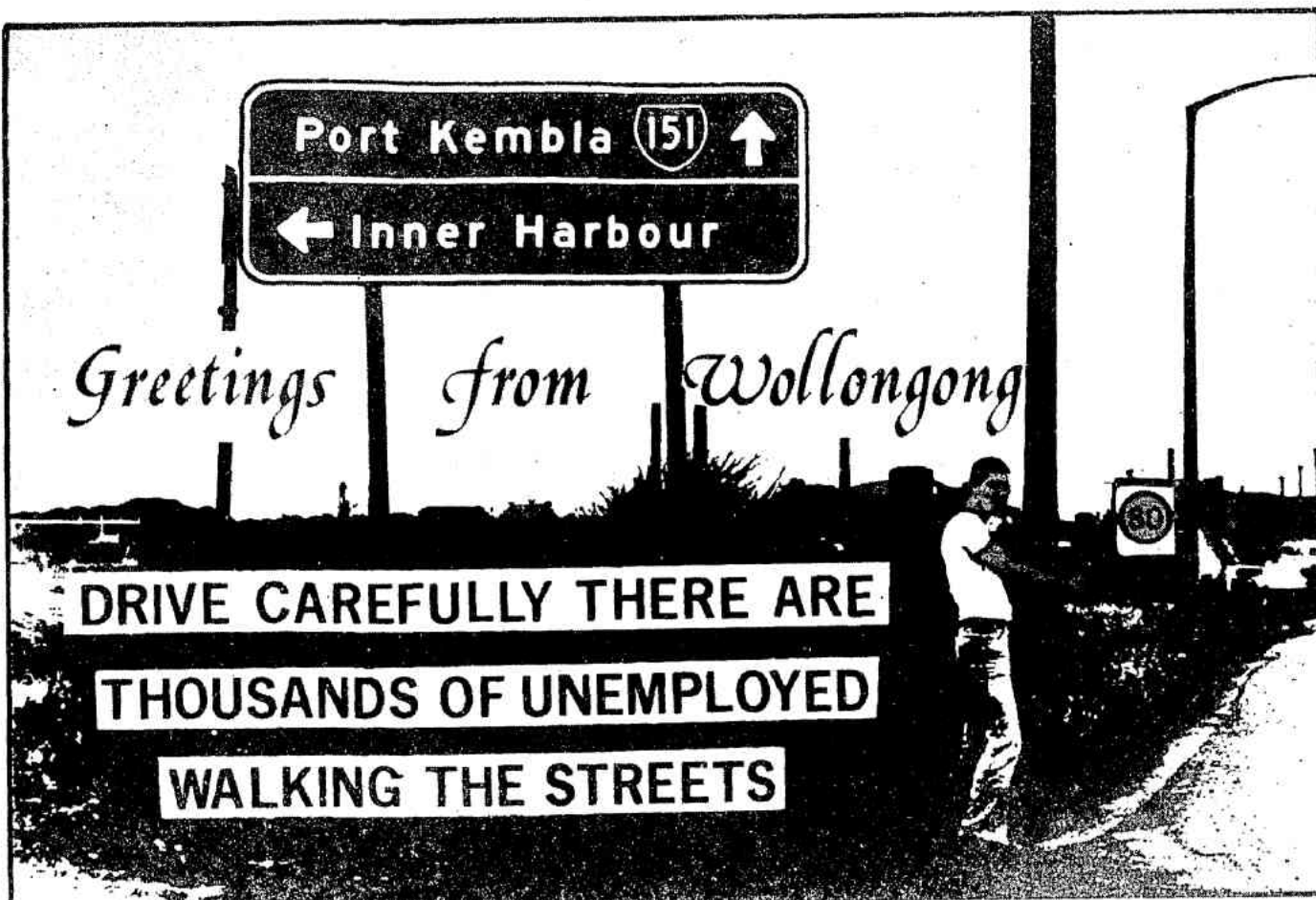
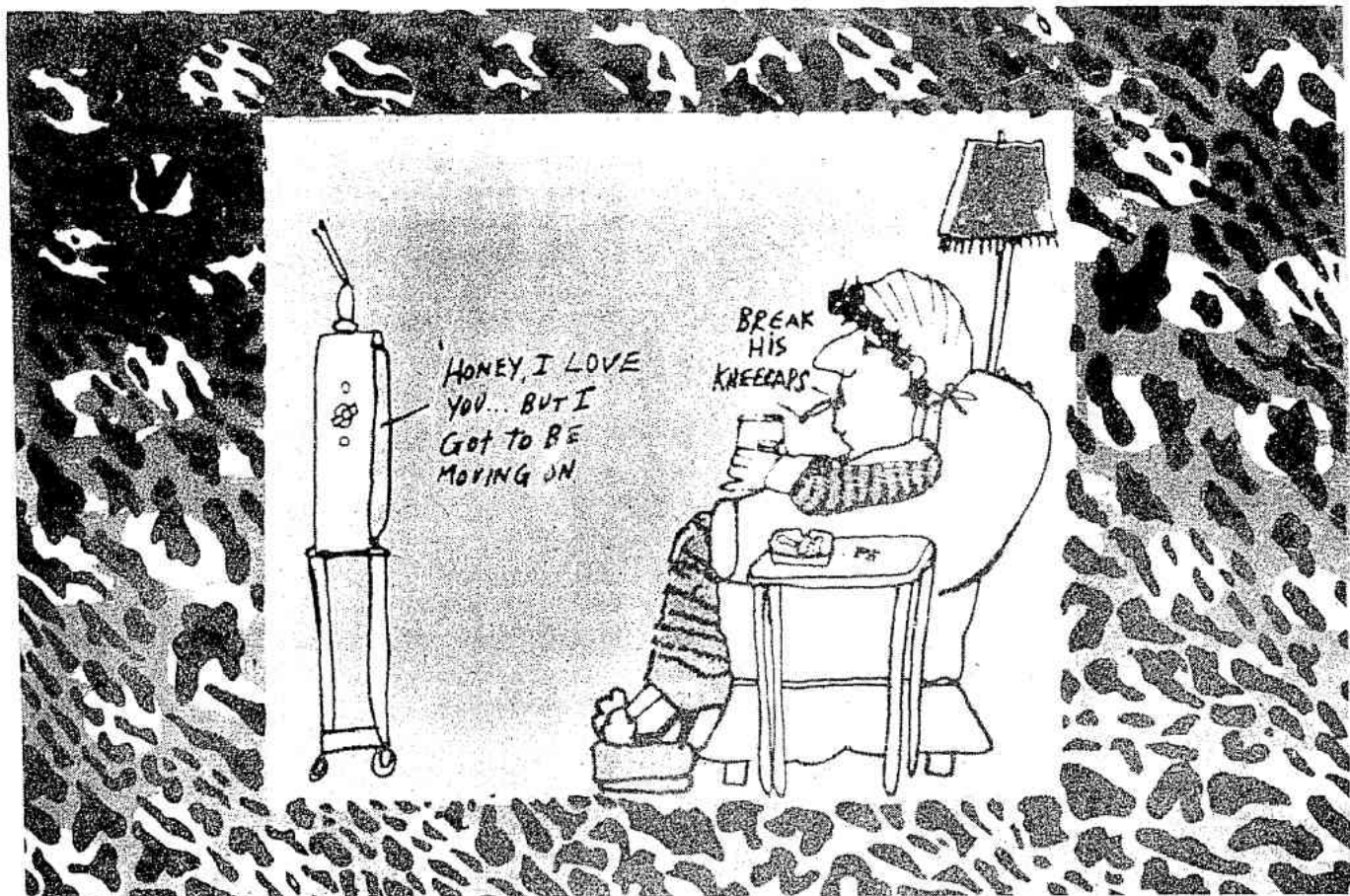
As unemployed screenprinters we can at the very least use art critically about life, hopefully to ignite a radical change in the quality of life. Alternatives to the frustration of unemployment, students, wimmin, Aborigines, pensioners, homosexuals and the environment.

BILL POSTERS APPRECIATED

On Saturday, the fourth of April at 12.30 pm Humphry McQueen opened a selection of posters from the streets of Wollongong, Sydney, Melbourne, London, San Francisco and Canberra at Bitumen River Gallery, corner of Furneaux and Bougainville Streets, Manuka. There are slides of "Walls Sometimes Speak" and previous poster exhibitions.

The posters are invariably done in collectives for the economy, the social pleasures of turps sniffing, support for individual creativity, and occasional remunerative work.

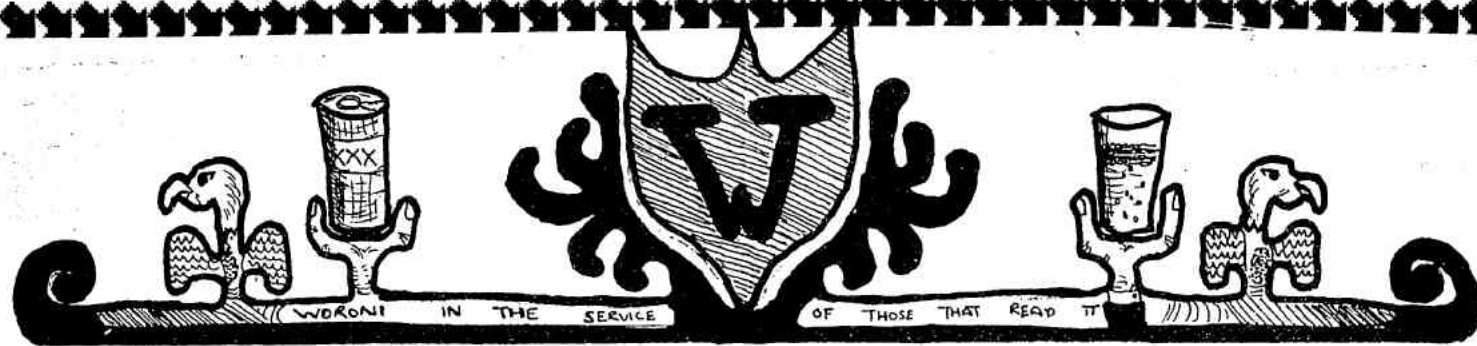
The shop/gallery is a collective not possible without the consideration of the DCT and the physical deeds of Jobless Action. It was a school tuckshop that we have renovated with the help of unemployed tradespeople and much voluntary labour. Painting, flooring, cleaning, more painting, walling and more painting and cleaning have been done over a period of time. We will continue to exhibit posters as well as provide space for the unemployed and students to exhibit their creative skills, from batik to photography, paintings, paper and drawings.



Our low incomes, unite us in our struggle to develop self managed community job sharing and "indict a society that values social position, beyond more humane and enduring personal relationships."

B.R.G. Collective.

Bibliography:
Berger, John, "Ways of Seeing"
von Blum, John, "The Art of Social Conscience"



WORONI

STOP
tuition
fees

The Fraser Government is considering the re-introduction of tuition fees of at least \$1,000 per year (more for some courses) and introducing a loan scheme for student financing.

IF WE GENERATE ENOUGH SUPPORT WE CAN STOP THEM.

rally- union court
weds 15th 1.00 pm